THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Opinions English Papers.

The Book Concern Frauds.

Summons from Spirit Land

A Curious Paris Law Suit.

The Louisiana Double Murder.

Particulars and Horrible Scenes.

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THE MISSING STEAMER.

The Cunard Steamer Samaria Sixteen Days Out from Queenstown—A Surmise About the City of Boston—Hope Dying Out.

Public attention has been so painfully attracted to the perils of ocean navigation within the last few days by the prolonged and unaccountable detention of the City of Boston, that even the slightest delay in the arrival of another steamer is seized upon by rumor's busy tongue and spread about as a portentous omen of disaster.

A rumor of this kind respecting the Cunard steamer Samaria caused considerable excitement yesterday. Various stories were in circulation, some connecting in a vague way the Samaria with the City of Boston, and all containing more or less of sensationalism. The simple facts in the case are given below, in order to show how little real cause there is for alarm as yet.

The Samaria is a first-class screw steamer of about 2400 tons register, built on the Clyde in 1868, and owned and employed by the Cunard Steamship Company as a passenger and freight boat. She is not usually employed as a mail boat, but is at present bringing a British mail. She sailed from Liverpool on the 26th and from Queenstown on the 27th ultimo, under command of Captain Harrison, and bringing a mail, some two hundred passengers and a general cargo of small merchandise, all consigned to G. C. Francklyn, the agent of the Cunard line in this city. She has been sixteen days out, but on one previous occasion occupied fourteen days on the passage, and another steamer of this line has occupied eighteen days.

The Rumors Current in England—The Wreck on the Cardigan Coast—The Steamer Said to be Spoken.

From the London Times, March 2.

Mr. William Inman sends the following telegram from Windermere, dated last night:—

"I see a second letter in the *Times* of to-day about the City of Boston. She left Halifax without any defect, and she has plenty of provisions. Her Majesty's steamer Druid went to Sable Island last week, but we believe the rockets reported were sent up by the Canadian steamer Nova Scotian."

A private telegram is said to have been received at Bristol announcing the safety of the City of Boston, and that she had been spoken off Ireland, but that both of her cylinders are gone.

From the Echo.

The harbor authorities at Kingstown received a report on Sunday night which seems to indicate that the missing steamer, the City of Boston, has been wrecked. Mr. John Collingwood, master of the bark Russell, from Marianople to Dublin with wheat, reported that when at sea, on the morning of Saturday, the Small Lights (in Cardigan Bay), bearing N. E. by N. about 32 miles, weather fine, he passed the funnel of a steamer, apparently belonging to a very large ship, fast to a portion of wreck, and lifted up and down from six to eight feet in the water.

The Russell passed the funnel about thirty yards to the windward. It is to be feared that this was the funnel of the City of Boston, screw steamship, now so long due. A Liverpool correspondent states that the underwriters of the vessel are more confident than they were on Saturday, and that sixty guineas premium could command any amount of insurance. The opinion of experienced masters is that the City of Boston is coming on under sail, and that she will be heard of off the Irish coast about Thursday.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

A private telegram is said to have been received at Bristol yesterday announcing the safety of the City of Boston steamer. She is reported to have been spoken off the Irish coast, with both cylinders broken. (We have made inquiries, and regret to say that we are unable to confirm this rumor in any particular.)

From the London Daily News.

The Allan Company's steamer Nestorian, which has arrived at Portland from Liverpool, had the roughest westerly passage ever encountered by that ship. The gales commenced on Saturday, the 5th, and continued throughout Sunday. The sea at the time ran uncommonly high, but being completely decked in the vessel lived through it. During the gale a sea came over her port quarter, carring away the binnacle near the mizzenmast, bursting in the doors of the smoking-house, just forward of the mizzenmast, and the concussion was such as to smash all the stained glass in the house, which at the time was covered with wooden shutters. An officer was standing on the starboard side when the sea came over, holding on the mast pins, which, although heavy and of brass, were bent before he let go. He was thrown into the mizzen rigging, and had his nose broken. The Bessie, which has arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans, encountered fearful weather. Her decks were swept, the wheel broken, her sides stove in, and the cargo much damaged by the seas which swept over her.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Proposed Arcade Railway Under Broadway, New York.

George B. McClellanf Wm. J. McAlpine, Egbert L. Viele, Julius W. Adams, Sylvester Sweet, I. F. Quinby, and John B. Jarvis, having been requested as a Board of Engineers "to consider the question of a subway under Broadway, in the city of New York, with the view of relieving the street from its present interruptions, and of affording a more convenient and speedy transit for passengers and for merchandise, without injury to the property upon the line of the street, or diversion of the established classes of business thereon," have submitted a report in which they say that a Sub-Arcade Railway, such as is proposed by the New York Arcade Railway Company, will accomplish the objects desired, namely:—1. It provides a pleasant, rapid transit for through passengers between the lower and upper ends of the island, and a slower but still speedy movement for the local passengers. 2. It provides a cheap and convenient channel for the conveyance of freight between the termini of the steam railways, and a large portion of the business houses in the city. 3. It classifies the travel and trade, and removes from the present street so many of the vehicles as to render it more useful and pleasant for carriages. 4. It furnishes an arcade avenue and promenade, convenient for pedestrians at all times, in warm, cold, or stormy weather. 5. The subway will be well ventilated and lighted, so that its use will be pleasant and healthy. 6. It can be constructed without interruption either to the travel on the street or the convenient use of the buildings adjacent, and without occupying the street for the hauling of the materials required from or to the work; and it can be built without endangering any of the structures along the street, and with arrangements for a better location of the water and gas pipes and sewers, and without any interruption of the present connections. 7. The route selected is determined by the topography of the island. 8. It in no case occupies or injures any private property, but in nearly all cases greatly enhances the value of the property along its route. 9. There are no difficulties attending the construction of the work which cannot be overcome with engineering skill, and at a comparatively moderate cost. Finally, it meets a necessity in the most complete and unobjectionable manner.

The estimated cost is from $1,600,000 to $2,000,000 per mile. The board thinks the highest of these sums would in general be sufficient to cover the expense.

THE BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS.

The Book Committee's Majority Report Endorsed, alias Whitewashed—Shaking the Church to its Foundation.

Yesterday the New York Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church discussed the recent majority and minority reports of the Book Committee. The subject was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Andrews in the form of resolutions congratulating the Methodist Church and community that the charges made against the management of the Book Concern and its officials have been disproved, and hoping that hereafter the subject would not be agitated until it shall come properly before the General Conference for its action.

Dr. Ridgaway opposed these resolutions because they aspersed by imputation the characters of the minority of the committee; and he knew them to be men of integrity and honesty of purpose, and thoroughly loyal to the Church. Dr. Foster believed the discussion had already taken such a wide range that the Church has been shaken to its foundations, and bitterness of temper has been roused to such an extent as he feared would interfere with the harmony and peace of the Church. Dr. Crawford also believed that the agitation had already done irreparable damage to the Methodist Church, and it was about time now to stop it. He was an outsider, and had no knowledge of facts that had not been published, but he was willing to take the testimony of ten good and true men, servants of God, rather than that of three equally good men who present a different verdict. He was in favor of dropping the subject here.

Dr. Curry had sifted and winnowed the whole matter, both publicly and privately, and he never had seen presented such a bundle of chaff without a single grain of wheat. There had not been a single tangible proof of fraud or defalcation sustained against the head of the paper department, and the head of the bindery department had proved conclusively to the committee that he had lost money by accepting the gold sweepings in lieu of a certain amount which had been deducted from his salary. Although the Doctor and the committee believed that such an arrangement was highly impolitic and unwise, yet it did not evidence fraud. There was in it, to be sure, a temptation to dishonesty; but nothing more. It was a cheat and a falsehood to publish the minority paper and suppress the whole truth in the matter. Dr. Tiffany opposed the resolutions because they did not state the facts, or, in stating them, presented but one side. He sympathized with the majority report; but he believed that an anxiety had been created in the mind of the Church which neither of those reports had satisfied, and he did not see what good the action of an unconstitutional body like the Preachers' Meeting could have upon the subject. Mr. Taylor thought that every good would come out of the discussion, and that the subject matter having now come before them, their non-action would have as much weight outside as their action. He did not fear for the safety of the Church, as some of his brethren did. He believed it is going to stand, even if the Book Concern should go to the bottom. Dr. Woodruff thought the majority of the committee were as deserving of credence as the minority; but in all the discussions that had taken place the report of the former was stigmatized as a whitewashing report, and their motives and character had been maligned and perverted.

The Rev. Mr. Hermance, after a few remarks, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which action was lost, and they were subsequently adopted.

MOB RULE.

Particulars of the Double Murder in Louisiana —Horrible Scenes.

Of the murder of Colonel Jones and his son by the mob avengers of General Liddell's death, the New Orleans *Picayune* says:—

When the contest commenced, the three were in a front room. The father, standing near a bedstead, rested his wounded left arm on it, and in his right hand held a revolver pointed at the portal. The second son stood immediately in rear, with two revolvers pointed in the same direction. The third son (the one who is now in the city) was still further back, armed with one revolver. In the brief parley the younger brother had urged the unhappy little garrison to take a station up stairs, and the other two insisted that if fire was used that course would only lead to certain destruction, and that as death was apparently inevitable all had best meet it boldly. The youth, however, did not seem disposed to give up all hopes, and before the assault had fairly commenced, he retreated through a rear room in the direction of the staircase. About the time he had placed his foot on the first step, there came a terrific banging at the door, apparently with an axe. Hurrying up, he was startled with a crash; the door had fallen, and the horror which followed rivalled terrors of hell itself. A dozen shots in quick succession, a fiendish yell, the groan of a dying man, and the tramp of heavy footsteps. Men, like wild beasts maddened at the sight of blood, rushed in all directions. The older son, desperately wounded, tottered out to the garden in the rear only to have the remnant of life shot out of him by a wretch (revolver in hand), who stood over him as he lay gasping on the ground.

The work of carnage was of short duration; ten minutes completed the butchery below, and then a rush was made for the upper story for the one more victim, a beardless boy, who remained for their hungry bullets. To leap to the ground and certain death, or present his breast to the now ascending assassins, was the thought of an instant. While the assailants were yet on the stairs he concluded to do neither, and sprang through a front window, where, grasping a ledge formed under the sill, he swung himself out and hung suspended, blood below, blood-thirsty enemies above. How long he remained there is better told by his hands covered with blisters and so bruised and strained that even now they are nearly useless. The room was speedily filled with men. Torches were thrust out almost over his head, but thanks to their blinding glare the victim hung unseen. They evidently believed he had escaped. Parties were even sent to the river, but after a stay of perhaps fifteen minutes the scene of horror was deserted.

—The Boston *Commonwealth* says:—"John Bright intended to visit our country soon after the surrender of General Lee, and had resolved to come. Wise friends persuaded him to defer his visit. He acceded to their request, as they were Americans, and his personal friends. But if he lives long enough to shape the government of England, and retain a moderate share of health, John Bright is certain to tread the sanctified soil of our redeemed republic."

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIFE, DEATH, AND MATRIMONY.

The Record of Philadelphia for 1869—Annual Report of the Health Officer, Showing the Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the City during the Year.

John E. Addicks, Esq., the Health Officer of this city, has submitted to the Board of Health his annual report upon the births, deaths, and marriages registered in his department during the year ending December 31, 1869.

General Sanitary Condition of the City.

The report states that "the general sanitary condition of the city during the year will compare favorably with that of any other of the large cities, the net deaths amounting to 13,428, as our mortuary table will show, and if our estimate of the population is near the correct figure (say 800,000), we have only 1 death in every 52 of the population, which is certainly a very small death rate.

"Among the registered diseases we find nothing to attract any particular attention, or present any form of an epidemic, unless it be scarlet fever, which increased considerably during the year, and reached the number 799, a large increase over the previous year, and the highest that had been attained since the year 1861, and regret at the close of the year it was still on the increase. We only had six deaths from small-pox, nine from sporadic cholera, and one death from yellow fever, which was brought from New Orleans for interment in this city.

"It is highly gratifying we can present such a favorable report of the health of our city, and while our tables of mortality are correct, yet it is to be regretted that those of our births and marriages still remain defective, and will continue so until our community become awakened to the importance of registration. We experience considerable trouble with a large number of the physicians in not receiving their returns of births at the proper time, as our collectors are compelled to call very often after their reports without success, and in some cases are positively refused; and at the close of the year it is with great difficulty we obtain them, thus entailing much additional labor on the officers, and delaying the completion of the report. Considerable trouble is also had with a few of the clergymen and aldermen, who neglect to report at the proper time. Consequently we are compelled to notify them, and then receive their returns for the entire year, which also adds much more labor, and which can be avoided very easily if these parties would manifest the proper interest in the workings of the law."

The Births of the Year.

The number of births registered during the year was 16,960, a decrease from the previous year of 209 or 1·73 per cent. The number of male births was 8861, a decrease from the previous year of 127; the female births during the year were 8099, a decrease from the previous year of 172.

The following table will show the number of births in each month, the number of colored births, still births, and twins:—

1869. Months.	Total Births.	Males.	Females.	Blacks. M.	Blacks. F.	Still Born. M.	Still Born. F.	Twins.
Jan	1504	765	739	13	9	29	24	14
Feb	1347	698	649	7	7	34	21	9
March	1369	704	665	4	11	49	31	11
April	1220	632	588	7	5	33	32	14
May	1191	632	559	6	5	36	21	6
June	1303	732	571	4	5	47	23	11
July	1535	787	748	5	6	36	24	7
August	1439	750	689	3	1	35	42	7
Sept	1616	838	778	4	12	43	23	16
Oct	1557	843	714	1	3	47	24	7
Nov	1348	714	634	2	9	34	24	9
Dec	1531	766	765	1	13	34	43	1
Total	16,960	8861	8099	57	86	457	332	112

No triplets were reported during the year.

The still births show an increase of 45 over those of the previous year. The colored births show a decrease of 142 from the previous year.

The following table presents the births in each ward during the year 1869:—

Ward	Births	Ward	Births
1st Ward	674	17th Ward	653
2d "	579	18th "	561
3d "	455	19th "	1291
4th "	529	20th "	1487
5th "	358	21st "	537
6th "	342	22d "	644
7th "	654	23d "	485
8th "	350	24th "	641
9th "	315	25th "	403
10th "	510	26th "	932
11th "	521	27th "	560
12th "	446	28th "	213
13th "	474	Unknown	176
14th "	554		
15th "	1068	Total	16,960
16th "	548		

The average births per month during the year were 1414; per week, 307; per day, 47.

The Marriages of the Year.

The number of marriages registered during the year 1869 amounted to 6382, a slight increase over those of the previous year. Of the men married, 3435, or 56·88 per cent., were natives of the United States, of whom 3134 married women of the United States, 280 married foreign women, and 21 married women whose nativities were unknown. The number of men married of foreign birth amounted to 2493 or 42·12 per cent. of whom 674 married women of the United States, 1810 married foreign women, and 9 married women whose nativities were unknown. The number of men married whose nativities were unknown amounted to 454, of whom 22 married women of the United States, and 4 married foreign women, and 428 married women whose nativities were also unknown.

The number of women married who were natives of the United States was 3830 or 63·60 per cent., of whom 3134 married men of the United States, 674 married foreign men, and 22 married men whose nativities were unknown. Of women of foreign birth, 2094, or 36·40 per cent., were married. Of these, 280 married men born in the United States, 1810 married men of foreign birth, and four married men whose nativities were unknown.

The number of women married whose nativities were unknown amounted to 458, of whom 21 married men of the United States, 9 married foreign men, and 428 married men whose nativities were unknown.

Of the whole number of persons married (of both sexes), the natives of the United States amounted to 7265, while those of foreign birth amounted to 4587.

The number of men married under 21 years of age was 26, or ·4 per cent.; of whom 23 married women under 20, 2 married women between 20 and 25, and 1 married a woman between 25 and 30. The number of men married between the age of 20 and 25 amounted to 2193, or 34·36 per cent.; of whom 811 married women under 20, 1198 married women between 20 and 25, 147 married women between 25 and 30, 30 married women between 30 and 40, 2 married women between 40 and 50, and 5 married women whose ages were not given. The number of men married between 25 and 30 was 2011, or 31·51 per cent.; of whom 282 married women under 20, 1070 married women between 20 and 25, 538 married women between 25 and 30, 108 married women between 30 and 40, 4 married women between 40 and 50, and 9 married women whose ages were not given.

The number of men married between 30 and 40 amounted to 1112, or 17·42 per cent.; over the age of 40, 500 or 7·80 per cent.; number of women married under 20, 1204 or 18·86 per cent.; number between 20 and 25, 2661 or 41·71 per cent.; between 25 and 30, 1116 or 17·48 per cent.; between 30 and 40, 636 or 9·96 per cent; over 40, 209 or 3·25 per cent. There were 6 women married between 60 and 70, 1 of whom married a man between 30 and 40, 2 married men between 60 and 70, and 3 married men between 70 and 80. The ages of 540 men and 556 women have been omitted.

The following table will give the number of marriages solemnized during the year, with the various ceremonies employed:—

MONTHS, 1869.	Total.	Methodist.	Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Lutheran.	Episcopal.	Baptist.	Aldermen.	German Reformed.	Independent.
January	546	151	145	55	47	39	38	32	24	7
February	504	106	107	52	52	51	33	44	31	10
March	482	117	46	59	51	40	37	38	30	8
April	537	112	93	56	46	51	39	31	41	9
May	519	121	116	46	47	40	47	31	40	9
June	569	144	116	82	49	61	45	36	27	9
July	475	139	94	80	59	37	34	27	26	4
August	449	122	90	61	46	47	27	32	21	3
September	597	158	111	75	60	49	34	47	25	6
October	556	104	127	79	61	47	41	23	23	12
November	546	118	105	83	55	53	44	35	46	14
December	619	184	90	79	86	59	70	31	27	10
Total	6382	1576	1265	718	604	510	489	417	357	101

MONTHS, 1869.	Mayor.	Hebrew.	Evangelical Association.	Universalist.	Friends.	Dutch Reformed.	Independent, German.	United Brethren.	Congregational.	Unitarian.	Moravian.	Church of Christ.	Second Advent.	New Jerusalem.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	86	69	37	21	19	16	12	6	5	4	4	3	2	1

The Mortality of the Year.

The number of interments in the city during the year amounted to 14,786, an increase over the previous year of 93. From the above total deduct the still-born and those brought from the country for burial within the city limits, neither of which should be included in our bills of mortality, and the following statement will show the actual mortality in our city for the year 1869:—

Total interments during the year		14,786
Deduct still-born	799	
" from country	569—	1358
Net deaths in the city		13,428

Taking the net deaths in our city, 13,428, and making the basis of our calculations on the increase of the population since the last census, estimated at 800,000, we find the deaths in our city to be one in every 52 of the population, which clearly shows the health of Philadelphia will compare favorably with any other of the large cities.

The mortality of adults amounted to 6683, a decrease from the previous year of 205, while the mortality of children was 8103, an increase over the previous year of 98.

The following shows the number of deaths from the causes mentioned:—

Cause	Deaths	Cause	Deaths
Apoplexy	180	Inflammation of brain	362
Cancer	232	Mania-a-potu	48
Cholera infantum	885	Murder	18
Cholera morbus	52	Old age	480
Consump. of lungs	1975	Scarlet fever	799
Convulsions	647	Small-pox	6
Croup	237	Still born	789
Debility	638	Teething	34
Diarrhœa	175	Tetanus	28
Diphtheria	182	Tumor	21
Dysentery	90	Typhoid fever	373
Gunshot wounds	7	Typhus fever	49
Hernia	16	Whooping cough	74

The deaths from consumption of the lungs, 1975 in number, were distributed through the year as follows:—

Month	Deaths	Month	Deaths
In January	166	In July	144
" February	185	" August	171
" March	215	" September	123
" April	187	" October	132
" May	144	" November	166
" June	169	" December	173

Of the 182 deaths from diphtheria, there were 3 adult males, 5 adult females, 75 male children, and 99 female children.

Of the 799 deaths from scarlet fever, 10 were adults and 789 children.

Of the 18 persons murdered during the year, 16 were males and 2 females, 14 were adults and 4 children.

The following table shows the percentage of deaths during certain specified periods of life compared with a similar statement of the mortality in the year 1868:—

Age.	DEATHS IN 1868. No.	DEATHS IN 1868. Percentage.	DEATHS IN 1869. No.	DEATHS IN 1869. Percentage.
Under 1 year	4601	31·31	4324	29·24
1 to 2 "	1259	8·56	1279	8·65
2 to 5 "	915	6·22	1292	8·74
5 to 10 "	390	2·65	562	3·12
10 to 15 "	268	1·82	260	1·75
15 to 20 "	372	2·63	386	2·61
20 to 30 "	1383	9·41	1408	9·52
30 to 40 "	1320	8·98	1251	8·46
40 to 50 "	1106	7·62	1020	6·89
50 to 60 "	882	6·00	882	5·96
60 to 70 "	901	6·13	896	6·05
70 to 80 "	804	5·47	742	5·01
80 to 90 "	410	2·79	402	2·71
90 to 100 "	69	·46	76	·50
100 to 110 "	12	·08	6	·04
110 to 120 "	1	·006	....	....
Total	14,693		14,786	

The following table of mortality in each ward and per centage of deaths to total mortality will prove interesting for future reference:—

Wards.	Deaths.	Per centage.	Wards.	Deaths.	Per centage.
1	550	3·71	17	555	3·76
2	671	4·53	18	640	4·32
3	445	3·00	19	1102	7·45
4	623	4·21	20	960	6·49
5	472	3·19	21	233	1·57
6	260	1·75	22	377	2·54
7	782	5·28	23	327	2·21
8	410	2·77	24	465	3·14
9	310	2·96	25	386	2·61
10	387	2·61	26	729	4·92
11	391	2·64	27	265	1·79
12	322	2·17	28	125	·84
13	345	2·33	Almshouse	421	
14	386	2·61	Country	569	
15	867	5·86			
16	411	2·77		14,786	

The following table shows the number of deaths in each month of 1869, and the sex of the persons dying:—

Months.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
January	578	479	523	534	1057
February	520	498	531	487	1018
March	701	683	707	677	1384
April	596	567	583	580	1163
May	528	476	477	527	1004
June	720	679	587	812	1399
July	888	822	577	1133	1710
August	833	821	627	1027	1654
September	514	480	432	562	994
October	544	452	482	514	996
November	561	533	542	552	1094
December	661	652	615	698	1313
Totals	14,786		14,786		

A General Summary.

The following table gives a general summary of the returns of this department for the past nine years and six months:—

Years.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1860 (6 months)	8,434	2,310	6,342
1861	17,271	4,417	14,468
1862	14,741	4,662	15,097
1863	15,293	5,474	15,788
1864	15,428	6,752	17,582
1865	15,428	6,864	17,169
1866	17,437	7,087	16,803
1867	17,007	6,084	13,933
1868	17,259	6,371	14,696
1869	16,960	6,382	14,786
Totals	155,421	56,403	146,661

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Fresh California Advices.

The San Diego Gold Fields.

Scenes of 1849 Re-enacted

Chinamen Driven from the Mines.

Activity in Naval Affairs.

Vessels Fitting for Sea.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Mining Stock Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The excitement in the Washoe mining stocks continues unabated, and there is a general advance in all descriptions of shares in the silver mines of Nevada. Gould & Curry sold to-day at $365, and Savage at $65.

Billiards in San Francisco.

Rudolph, the billiard champion of America, offers to play three games with Roberts, the senior ex-champion of England, for the championship of the world and $10,000, on the following conditions:—If Roberts elects to play the English game, it shall be for 1000 points; and if the French game, 500 points; and if the American game, 1500 points. The game to be played in Paris, or the contestants to toss a coin to determine whether the game shall be played in New York or in London.

The San Diego Gold Fields.

The rush to the San Diego gold mines is unabated. The stages that make the trip overland are crowded daily, and the steamer yesterday carried about four hundred gold seekers. Another steamer, for the same destination, will leave here to-morrow.

It is reported that the Chinamen have been driven out of the new mines, and several of them killed.

San Diego and other towns in the southern portion of the State are being rapidly depopulated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to prepare the second-rate screw steamer Brooklyn, twenty guns, at Philadelphia, and the second-rate screw steamer Worcester (late Manitou), thirteen guns, now at Boston, to be fitted immediately for sea.

The fourth-rate vessel Palos, which is being prepared for sea at Boston, will join the Asiatic fleet, taking the route through the Suez Canal.

Ensign David N. Bell, now on the retired list, has been nominated for a lieutenant on that list.

The following officers have passed the Naval Examining Board at the Navy Department for promotion since the 19th of February:—Captain J. H. Strong, Captain M. Fraley, Lieutenant-Commander Joseph N. Miller, Commander A. C. Rhind, Lieutenant G. B. Menzies, Master J. M. Wilson, Lieutenant E. S. Keiser, Lieutenant Thomas Nelson.

The Cole Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Several days ago Representative Schumaker introduced a resolution with reference to Mr. Cole, law partner of Mr. Allaben, Assessor of the Second district of New York, inquiring whether Cole had been appointed an attorney to act in behalf of the United States in the investigation of returns heretofore made. This resolution as yet has not been answered, but Mr. Allaben was sent for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who arrived here on Saturday, in order to make explanations. It is presumed these were not satisfactory, as yesterday Albert G. Allen was nominated to the Senate as his successor.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 15—11 A. M.—Consols for money 92¾; and for account, 93. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 116; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, March 15—Sperm Oil firm. Whale Oil quiet. Linseed Oil firm. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d.@1s. 10½d. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.

HAVRE, March 15.—Cotton closed yesterday quiet; on the spot, 134f. 50c.

BREMEN, March 15.—Petroleum yesterday closed at 7 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, March 15.—Petroleum last evening closed firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 15—1·30 P. M.—Consols 92⅞ for money, and 93 for account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¼. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 118; Great Western, 29¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11¼d. The sales have been 10,000 bales.

California white Wheat, 9s. 5d.; winter, 8s. 11d. Western Flour, 20s. 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days 13,500 quarters, of which 12,500 were American. Pork, 92s. Lard, 64s.

LONDON, March 15—Sugar is higher.

—The Fire Department of St. Louis have added a new leaf to their laurels. A little after midnight, on the 4th inst., a fire broke out in a liquor saloon. Through the smoke the figure of, as was supposed, a negro was seen inside standing with outstretched arms, as if imploring aid. A gallant fireman, seizing an axe, broke the door open, and rushed in amid flame and smoke, presently returning with the rescued sufferer in his arms. The cheers of the crowd greeted him as he bore his burden into the street and attempted to set it down. It was stiff, and couldn't sit down. It stands to this hour in the same posture, with outstretched arms; for it was a wooden image of a monkey used as a sign for the saloon and taken in every night. We honor the man who risked his own life for the sake of a man and a brother; and we really regret that the object of such valorous zeal can never give utterance to gratitude.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, March 15, 1870.

The weekly bank statement yesterday gives a faithful reflex of the loan market during the past week, and reveals no material change in any of the prominent features of the market. The only item exhibiting a falling off in resources is in legal-tenders, which have diminished $488,003. In deposits there is a moderate increase of $333,962, in specie of $247,411, and in loans of $18,264. These figures in the aggregate show a slight improvement in resources, but it is too limited to influence in any perceptible measure the future course of the market.

We quote coal loans at about 5 per cent. on acceptable collaterals, and good discount paper is in demand every where at 6@7 per cent.

Gold is active and extremely unsettled again this morning. The opening sales were made at 111⅝, advancing to 112¼, and closing at noon between 111¾@112.

Government bonds are very unsettled, but not much changed. A portion of the list is stronger, but the balance is a fraction off compared with final sales yesterday.

At the Stock Board this morning there was only a limited business, but prices were steady. City sixes are unchanged. Sales of the old bonds at 100¼, and new do. at 101¼.

Reading Railroad was excessively dull but steady at 48¼@48·56; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad was weak and unsettled, sales being made at 113¾@114¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 55; and Catawissa Railroad preferred was taken at 34¾, b. o.

Canal stocks were again neglected. Sales of Lehigh at 31¾, b. o.

In the balance of the list the only semblance of activity was in the banks. Sales of Mechanics' at 31¾, and of Southwark at 117.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old...100¼	10 sh Cam & A R. 114¾
$2600 City 6s, N...ls.101¼	20 do......ls.114
$5800 do......ls.101¼	7 do.........113¾
$2000 do..........101¼	50 do.........114
$8000 Phil & E 7s.ls. 87¾	6 sh Mech Bank.. 31¾
$1000 C & Am 6s, 83. 87	84 sh Leh V R...ls. 54¾
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 b5.... 93¾	204 do.....ls. 55
$2000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s 91	100 sh Ph & E..b30. 27¾
$5000 Am Gold....c.111¾	13 sh Penna R.ls. 56¾
$5000 do..........111⅞	100 sh Cata Pf..b60. 34¾
$500 Sch N 6s, '82.. 57¾	200 sh Read R....c. 48¾
5 sh Southw'k Bk.117	100 sh Leh N St.b60 31¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115; 5-20s of 1862, 110¼@110½; do. 1864, 109@109¼; do. 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do., July, 1865, 108¼@108¾; do., July, 1867, 109@109¼; do. July, 1868, 109¼@109¾; 5s, 10-40, 106@106¼; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112¾@113. Gold, 111¾@112.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S. 6s of 1881, 114⅝@114⅞; do., 1862, 110¼@110½; do. 1864, 108⅞@109¼; do. 1865, 109¼@109½; do. 1865, new, 107⅞@108¼; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do., 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 106@106¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112¾@112⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111¾@112; Silver, 111@112. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $935@945; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $725@745.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@115; 5-20s of 1862, 110¼@110¾; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., July, 1865, 107¾@108¼; do. do., 1867, 109@109¼; do., 1868, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 106@106¾; Cur. 6s, 112¾@112⅞. Gold, 111¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 15.—The Flour market is without essential change, there being no demand except from home consumers, who purchased 600 to 700 barrels, including superfine at $4·25½@4·50; extras at $4·50½@4·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do., $5·25@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do., $5·25@6·20; and fancy brands, $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices retain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red, prime, at $1·25, and 460 bushels New York white at $1·40. Rye is held at 98c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady and in fair request; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at 90@91c. in the cars and from store, and 92c. afloat. Oats are without change; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@55c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 50 bushels sold at $8@8·12½. In Timothy and Flaxseed nothing doing.

Whisky is dull and lower; 55 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·01@1·02 per gallon.

—One of the colored pages of the South Carolina Legislature saved all his earnings, that he might acquire an education at Howard University, Washington.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 15.—Arrived, steamships Cimbria, from Hamburg, and Virginia, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 15.—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Highland Light, from Liverpool; schr W. Bowen, from Halifax.

Arrived, bark Lizzie Fox, from Rio for orders.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........MARCH 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........38 | 11 A. M.........46 | 2 P. M.........50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr R. Peterson, English, 10 days from Charleston, S. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Little Rock, Evans, 21 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.

Schr Jas. H. Gallagher, Bayles, 12 days from Richmond, with railroad ties to Reading RR. Co.

Schr E. S. Reeves, Cooper, 1 day from Port Elizabeth, with glass to Mitchell & Erwin.

Schr John Stockham, Price, from New York.

Schr D. Collins, Townsend, from New York.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Lynn.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Newburyport.

Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with six barges in tow, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 14.—Ten light barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore.

S. N. Sabey, with sugar, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—Enterprise, John J. Crittenden, Board of Trade, M. A. Loughney, Andy Johnson, Young James, Alpha, Ironsides, Wm. McFadden, Robert Adams, James Loughney, and Thomas Lynch, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 15.—The break, at Trenton, N. J., of the Delaware and Raritan canal, has been repaired, and shipping is passing rapidly.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence, at Newbern, N. C., 9th inst., and sailed 11th for South Creek.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MR. BEECHER ON SCOURGING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Beecher, returning (in the *N. Y. Ledger*) to the advocacy of flogging as a necessary part of the education of children, writes upon the subject with a lightness of manner which may lead those who do not know him to question his sincerity. With all his cultivation, and all that skill in controversy which the distinguished gentleman has exhibited, it appears to us that he does not fully comprehend the difference between an opinion and a notion. In this we admit that he is not alone. More than a moiety of the men and women who undertake to discuss questions of public interest are content to be illogical if only they can be brilliant and entertaining. It is not difficult for them to whom nature has given the faculty of jesting to laugh away the whole soul and sincerity of a question, as Mr. Beecher tries to do in the following frivolous passage:—

> "The 'wayward children' are not so much to blame, it seems, as the parents. A bad boy snatches his sister's doll and plumps it into the fire; that's his mother's fault! Bill runs off with his younger brother's sled, and when the defrauded urchin cries after it, he get's 'rubbed' in the snow and kicked; and that's his father's fault! A thievish boy eats up all the doughnuts set apart for supper, and then denies that he touched them, and puts it off on a poor bound servant girl, and gets her into disgrace, and suborns his younger brother to join in the deceit; and all this is the fault of his parents!"

—We believe that reason, not less than revelation, long ago determined that a considerable portion of juvenile obliquity is congenital. The sins of the father are visited upon the children. The passion of the parent for sour grapes sets on edge the teeth of several generations; and it may often happen that the fault for which a child is flogged, and the hot wrath which stiffens the arm of discipline, are substantially identical. The child is obstinate; the parent is not less so; and the conflict speedily becomes no better than a mutual trial of physical strength, in which the elder, of course, is the victor, until years have brought to the junior bone, and muscle, and an immunity from degradation. When a boy can say, "I will be beaten no longer," the parental hand must be stayed, however closely the parental theories may coincide with those of the Rev. Mr. Beecher. In one blessed State of this Union, however, the persuasive influence of the whip is still exerted, without regard to age. The body politic of Delaware, standing, we presume, in the position of one of Mr. Beecher's parents, flogs the well-grown thieves and the adult vagrants; and Mr. Senator Saulsbury himself, in defending the whipping-posts of his small but Spartan commonwealth, might argue for the physical discipline of men and women, as Mr. Beecher argues for the physical discipline of ignorant boys and girls. This, indeed, was the morality of the plantation. The negroes were but beasts; the overseer literally drove his trembling gang afield; the sharp crack of the lash was the even-song of the quarter-house; the cowhide furnished the mistress of the great mansion with a never-failing persuasive. Why was not this all right? These sable children of a larger growth, incapable, as they were held to be, of any other than a tutelage of stripes—did they lie, or steal, or fail to accomplish the allotted task, how absurd would have been the attempt to lead them in the paths of rectitude and industry by that "silken cord of love" at which Mr. Beecher sneers with so much relish.

Perhaps, however, we give Mr. Beecher a credit which he neither desires nor deserves. He may be of the same mind with flogging captains at sea and with flogging majors on shore. He asks, perhaps seriously (although it is hard to tell when he is serious and when he is jesting), whether "physical motives are not laid aside too early?" This is a doubt which did not at all embarrass a well-known patriarch in a well-known book—the philosophical gentleman, we mean, who flogged poor "Uncle Tom" to death. But we are happy for once to agree with Mr. Beecher. Our own idea is that it is just as wise and as Christian to flog a man as to flog a boy. We are with the pastor of the Plymouth Church in this; nor must either of us be astonished to find himself in company with the late lamented Preston Brooks. He thought, with Mr. Beecher, that "an adult might be greatly benefited" by corporal punishment. He also held what Mr. Beecher calls "my wholesome theory." He thought if a Senator could be soundly whipped that "it would be worth a thousand speeches;" and there is no lack of wicked people who hold that the excellent pastor whose doctrines we are examining would himself be not at all the worse for a sound rib-roasting. We can well remember when the physical disciplinarians of Alabama or Mississippi yearned to paddle him, to pickle him, to tar and feather him, and even to hang him. These were but reprehensible aspirations on their part; nor can we suppose that their operations, had the opportunity been afforded them, would have been marked by that light elegance which doubtless characterizes the fustigations in Mr. Beecher's parsonage; but, bloody-minded and brutally murderous though the planter-patriarchs may have been, it is but justice to say of them that their idea of any soul in the human constitution was limited and indefinite; nor did they quote Scripture very often (unless they happened to be Cumberland Presbyterians) in defense of their coarse morality. They were, indeed, sheer animals. Let us in charity, and somewhat to their credit, admit that they did not pretend to be anything better.

THE FUNDING BILL UNACCEPTABLE TO THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Funding bill, as it passed the Senate, is not received with much favor in Wall street, nor is it likely to be acceptable to the country at large, unless very materially changed in the House of Representatives. The objectionable features relate to the variety of new bonds proposed to be created; to the large annual and perpetual appropriation of one hundred and fifty millions for gold interest and payment of principal; to the increase of the permanent gold-bearing debt by funding the greenbacks, and to the substitution of a further issue of national bank notes for greenbacks, to be cancelled at the same time. These are the popular exceptions to the bill. The national bank people make the further objection that they ought not to be compelled to substitute 4 and 5 per cents. for their present 6 per cent. securities, without being relieved of the present tax of one per cent. per annum on their circulation.

It seems probable that the bill, after its reference by the House of Representatives to the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Banking and Currency, will not be heard of again for several weeks, and it would therefore be folly for the trading or banking community to pause in their business movements on account of this measure. We have not the slightest belief that anything will ultimately be done by Congress, in the present temper of the House of Representatives, to sanction the contraction of the currency or to precipitate specie payments upon the Treasury or the national banks, before they are fully prepared to make such a measure easy to the public, and entirely successful, beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt, to themselves.

The purpose and views of President Grant about reducing the annual charge upon the public debt, so as to authorize a liberal reduction of taxation, are directly postponed, if not wholly defeated, by this measure. He would reduce the gold interest on the debt below one hundred millions, leaving a margin on that sum almost if not quite equal to an annual sinking fund which would extinguish the new stocks about to be created at low rates in less than forty years. Mr. Sherman, adhering to his own prepossessions against all sinking funds, would entail the heavy charge of $150,000,000 in gold per annum on the customs revenues, for interest and in diminution of the principal. The annual difference to the tax-payers is nearly equal to the sum which the President would relieve them of as soon as refunding at low rates of interest is an accomplished fact.

Aside from the head of the administration, we are far from believing that the bill is left in an acceptable shape to the Secretary of the Treasury. He has not urged any new arrangement of the sinking fund policy, and least of all one that would entail an annual charge for interest and principal calculated to defeat or indefinitely postpone all hope of lightening the burden of taxation. Nor can he really desire to call in our greenback legal-tender circulation, floated free of cost to the Government, and to the entire acceptance of the country, beyond an amount that may seem to be needful when we more nearly approach the specie standard than we are likely to do at present. In the assured event of specie payments, there would be no real necessity for the withdrawal of greenbacks beyond their return upon the Treasury for gold in the ordinary course of business. The fact is they would then be equal to $300,000,000 or $350,000,000 of so much gold, and as an acceptable and most convenient substitute for gold in the receipts for customs and internal taxes, the redemption of national bank notes, and the payments for interest on the public debt.

THOMAS IN THE CABINET.

From the Christian Union.

Not long ago we had something to say of Thomas in the Senate. On this occasion we shall confine ourselves to the case of his fellow-unbeliever in the Cabinet.

On the 26th of January, 1870, Secretary Fish sent a despatch to General Sickles, the United States Minister Resident at Madrid, in which occurs the following passage:—

> "I observe you think the Spanish campaign in Cuba has thus far failed. Your standpoint of observation is a good one, and I trust you will keep the department constantly advised of Madrid opinions on this subject, especially as the news received here, though fluctuating, indicates, in the main, the reverse."

It will be freely admitted that General Sickles was in the best position to learn the truth about the Spanish operations in Cuba, and that his testimony should have had great weight; in fact, that it was but one remove from the official utterance of Spain herself, his knowledge coming largely through officials who were sure to knew the real state of Spanish affairs in the Antilles. The Spaniards in Cuba could not falsify to their home Government as they have falsified in this country for the sake of preventing the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. But when Mr. Fish said that "the news received here" indicated, "in the main, the reverse" of the failure of the Spanish campaign in Cuba, he must have forgotten the official information which he had received but a few days previously from Mr. Phillips, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

In the correspondence of the New York *Times* of January 23—a paper that has supported the Fish policy since our neighbors rose against their foreign oppressors—we were told that the Spanish Government in Cuba was "nothing"—that it was "a mere cypher." But successes strengthen the powers that be. Decided defeats of the patriots would have made the regularly constituted authority of Spain supreme. But the despotism of that organized mob—the volunteers—and their blood-thirsty and ruthless barbarianism, have been standing proofs to the world that the regularly constituted Spanish Government in Cuba has been a farce—witness the moderate Dulce driven from the island—and that the cause of the patriots, naturally strong, has been gaining in strength with time. Moreover, when Secretary Fish put his opinion against that of General Sickles, whose advantages for arriving at the truth were admitted in the same communication, the Spanish General Puello had been absent on a movement against the patriots in the interior for more than a month, and according to Spanish accounts, had not been heard from. But in the *Tribune*, and other papers of January 24th—two days before Secretary Fish had committed himself to such a strange opinion—the defeat of Puello, with a loss of 1300 men, in his advance against Guaimaro, and his subsequent retreat, were reported. This account, with the failure of General Goyeneche in a similar movement, was shortly afterwards confirmed. The same issue of the *Tribune* had accounts from Santiago de Cuba of other patriot successes; of deep dissatisfaction and large desertions among the republicans in the troops that had lately arrived from Spain; and of that Spanish lie, which was another sign of conscious weekness—the forgery of an order of surrender from the Cuban Junta in New York. Secretary Fish had every reason to believe, with the United States Minister at Madrid, and the Spanish Government itself (if the adventurers that have Spain by the throat can be called by such a name), that the winter campaign of the Spaniards in Cuba had so far failed.

And now will neither Thomas in the Senate nor Thomas in the Cabinet believe that Cuba is fighting hard for her freedom until the bloody drama, prolonged needlessly, shall have been rounded out into victory, without one sympathizing word, or one act of simple justice on the part of the Government? If Thomas had believed himself infallible would he not have denied even the testimony of his senses? But God forbid that either a Sumner or a Fish, or a Cabinet or a President, should keep a free people from their duty. These men are the nation's servants, not the dictators of the national policy.

How long shall this cruel, useless war, with the constant murder of innocents that accompanies it, go on at the very door of the republic? And how long will our Government continue to ignore what Spain has been forced to recognize? And how long will we continue to give the enemies of democracy in Cuba all possible advantages, and rigidly withhold them from the struggling patriots? The least that we can do—and it must be done promptly to save the national honor—is to put the belligerents on an equal footing.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A few days ago an association of Virginians for the purpose of inducing immigrants from Switzerland to settle in their State addressed the Consul-General of the Swiss republic at Washington city, begging his co-operation. The Consul-General answered the request by examining the whole question from the theoretical standpoint of a certain class of Swiss republicans who are educated as freemen and expect to be treated like refined gentlemen. He says that although some of the members of the new immigration society are highly respectable and prominent merchants and politicians, it is nevertheless possible that their enterprise is only regarded as a good speculation. He quotes as an example a new colony, lately established at Goldsboro in North Carolina, where the Swiss immigrants were assigned the huts which had previously been abandoned by negroes, who had left them in going further south; and he assures the members of the Virginia association that his countrymen will not leave their homes and settle in Virginia without being completely assured of being properly received. If they are not certain that there are no fevers on the land offered to immigrants; that the soil is useful for vineyards and orchards; that it is cleared and fenced; that a good house stands upon every piece of five hundred acres, or that houses can be built "without much expense and trouble," the Consul declares they certainly will not come to Virginia.

The old consul general of the Swiss republic is himself a most excellent gentleman, but in spite of his long sojourn in this country he seems to know very little of the life of new immigrants. So much is certain, at any rate, that if his advice to foreigners had prevailed, not three hundred immigrants would have come to this country, instead of three hundred thousand and more who leave their homes every year and try their chances in the United States. At the time of the first settlements in the West, there was nobody at all who could answer any questions about fences and fevers and the cheapness or difficulty of building houses. And yet hundreds of thousands settled there, and among them a large proportion of Swiss. In spite of their republican education (which means in regard to the poor who almost exclusively emigrate from Switzerland), they had to struggle precisely as the former subjects of German and French monarchs. Until they had built their log houses, they had to live under the roof of the firmament; they had to clear their own land and to split the rails with their own hands by which their land was put under fence. They had, in one word, to create everything which the good old consul-general would like to see entirely done before the immigrants from Switzerland should start from home. The negro cabins which were assigned to the late Swiss immigrants at Goldsboro are evidently better than no houses at all, and we know that many Swiss immigrants in the State of Illinois at this very day live in cabins which cannot be much excelled in size and primitiveness by the average log cabins in North Carolina. And yet some of these immigrants in Illinois of whom we speak have been upwards of fifteen years in this country.

The life of the first settler is hard; it is subject everywhere in the United States to severe trials, of which suffering from intermittent fevers is not the worst. From these hardships no one is exempt, whether previously a citizen of a republic or the subject of a king. By diligence, perseverance, energy of character, and muscular and moral strength, they are almost always overcome, however. We concede that the sufferings of the first settlers may be a little more acute than in the new regions of the West. But it is folly to believe that the preliminary work of immigration societies can in any case change new comers at once into well-to-do farmers. The independence of the American yeomanry is their own work, and in the West, as well as in the South, the new immigrant must make himself free and rich and independent by his own labor and endurance. Only those who help themselves can expect to be helped by others.

MANHATTAN VERSUS TAMMANY.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The two Democratic foes have met face to face in the Legislature Manhattan beards Tammany in its den. Manhattan has carried the war into Africa. The forces are moving; the smoke of battle begins to arise; the leaders are dashing along the lines. Look out for a mutual slaughter of the heroes.

After weeks of agitation, well stirred up by the organ of the Manhattan Club, with its columns of editorials calling for another New York charter to take the place of the one introduced in the Legislature by the Tammany Ring, a charter which should be framed so as to usher in the era of political purity and transform the shoulder-hitters and "repeaters" of the metropolis into masculine angels, and enable the upright members of the Manhattan Club—not Ring, of course not—to dispense justice, administer the laws as they were never administered before, and do all sorts of things which should convert New York into a garden of morality—after weeks, we say, light breaks upon the State.

And now, out of the throes of the Tammany organ emerges the long-heralded charter. Its godfather is John Morrissey, and its godmother is Sam Tilden. The child was conveyed to the presence of the legislators by Mr. Frear, who urged the importance of adopting the foundling without delay. This foundling has a long line of friends who are ready to acknowledge relationship. It must be admitted that they are quite miscellaneous in their characters; for sharp journalists, prize-fighters, and political tricksters press its claims, and are ready, if need be, to fight and bleed in its cause.

Our readers will remember that the Tammany Ring introduced a new charter somewhat earlier in the session, which died of too much mortality. Tammany never will forget that death—never! There were dark hints that the Manhattan reformers had something to do with its taking off. Now, what can be expected of the latter progeny to which Morrissey stands godfather, and which is under the protection of the house of Manhattan? The foundling will be strangled! "Murder, most foul, will be committed!"

We have looked in vain for the reformatory provisions in this new charter, which we were led to expect would be incorporated in it. It is "diamond cut diamond" with the Tammany men. Manhattan figures for a balance of power. Tammany not only has that balance, but means to hold on to it. Manhattan attempts to devise a respectable mode of appropriating spoils; but alas, immediately a clique of prize-fighters, like Morrissey and Aaron, are ready to major-general the charter through by "striking square from the shoulder." The Democrats from the interior of the State should pointedly inquire of the New York *World* if those are the moral reformers who are to rescue Gotham from perdition. The rural Democracy have been repeatedly urged to go up to the help of Manhattan against the "Ring." But the rural Democrats should notice that Manhattan's knights are no better than those of the "Ring." Whichever way they turn, between those two factions, they witness champions of the "Ring," intent on selfish ends. They have been threatened that unless they support this charter they need expect no help in carrying their own measures. Threats of this kind are potent. But Tammany has a voice, and its reassuring tones are comforting to the rural Democrats, who are now waiting like the "grasshopper on the sweet-potato vine."

IGNOMINIOUS END OF THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

The much-talked-of Treasury investigation has come to a sudden and untimely end. When the Senate ordered a warrant to issue for the arrest of General Irwin, we took it for granted that he would at last be brought to the bar of that body to answer for his refusal to testify. We never dreamed that the same men who voted to maintain the dignity and to assert the lawful powers of the higher branch of our State Legislature would within twenty-four hours deliberately record their votes in favor of a reconsideration of the action they had so publicly taken. Why this hasty retreat? It certainly could not have been caused by considerations of public policy. The interest of the State demanded a full and complete investigation, and the people expected that at the hands of the men who had ordered it to be begun. Does any one need to be told that some potent influence of a secret character was brought to bear upon members of the Senate?

Imperfect as the investigation necessarily was, with General Irwin standing mute and Mr. Mackey refusing to answer material questions, enough was elicited to establish several important facts. It was proven that the sinking fund, which was set apart as a sacred deposit for the payment of the State debt, was robbed of over a million and a half dollars; it was shown that an average unexpended balance of a half-million dollars of the money thus stealthily transferred was loaned by Mackey, Irwin, Kemble & Co., to banks and private speculators; and it was rendered clear that principal and interest on the State debt were permitted to remain unpaid, to the great damage of the taxpayers, in order that the State Treasurers and their friends might make fortunes by an illegal use of the public money. Mr. Mackey declined to state what interest he received for the moneys he loaned to banks and private individuals, and General Irwin chose to refuse to be sworn, but the mute confessions of these two men is as conclusive of their guilt as an open admission would have been.

The investigation has shown that a complete and thorough reform in the management of the State Treasury is imperatively demanded, but the action of the Senate assures us that it cannot be had at the present session. The question is one of prime importance, and it will form an issue at the election next fall. Let the people see to it that no man is returned to either House who is not pledged to a radical reform in the management of our State finances.

HOW TO DEAL WITH UTAH.

From the N. Y. Sun.

When the Republican party, in its early organization, pronounced slavery and polygamy twin relics of barbarism, a great truth was uttered. But, while slavery was the result of violence, polygamy is the creation of ignorance. Now while we may, as we have done, use force against violence, we can only employ education and persuasion against ignorance. Towards the last, force only aggravates that which we seek to destroy.

Polygamy is in such deadly antagonism to the Christian civilization of the age, that it can exist only when far removed from its influence. Brigham Young and his deluded followers fled from the midst of civilized life to the depths of an almost unbroken wilderness. So long as they could live cut off from the moral and social influences of the outside world, they flourished; but the moment the railroad stretched out its iron arm and touched the pollution, polygamy began to fail. The public sentiment of the country says to the people of Utah:—"What you do is not reasonable, it is not decent;" and already we learn that a grave division has occurred in the Mormon Church, that a large portion of the Mormons are out in opposition to the degrading practice, and that every day the ranks of the malcontents grow stronger.

This railroad is a great enemy of Brigham. The trains arrive crowded with likely young men on their way to the mines; and the Mormon girls, seeing the supply, are not inclined to take part of a man when each girl can secure to herself a whole husband. Under these circumstances common sense would teach us to leave the evil to its natural and speedy death. But Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, introduces a bill in the House of Representatives at Washington confounding the crime of bigamy with the insane religious belief in polygamy, and proposing to puncture it with the bayonet. This means war. All attempts to correct religious error through force result in war. The revolt now raging in Utah against Brigham, and gathering strength every day, will end at once on the passage of such a bill, and the Mormons will once more present an unbroken front to the enemy. The prophet will cut the railroads; and our late war has demonstrated that, in face of such a force as the Mormon leader can rally, forty thousand troops could not keep open our lines of communication. We are threatened with an Indian war, and Brigham would not be slow to take advantage of the situation. Our remote settlements would be destroyed, our frontiers disturbed, and the entire Pacific coast once more separated from the Eastern States. And for what do we run these risks?

No man can answer. We have put up with polygamy for twenty years, and now that it bids fair to die out of itself, we suddenly rush into this crazy action. Is it that these railroads have made the Mormon property desirable, or that certain gold and silver mines lately opened by old Brigham have been found to be so exceedingly rich as to stir up our religious enthusiasm?

Utah is said to contain over a hundred thousand inhabitants—a very sober, hard-working, thrifty people. The better way is to admit her as a State, and leave the immorality of her people, as we do the immorality of the miners and border ruffians, to the schoolmaster and missionary, who will find less to do there than with the people of any adjoining region.

THE MIKADO'S PIANO.

From the N. Y. World.

Recently we chronicled the approaching advent of horse-cars in China. To-day we record the appearance of a piano in Japan. Musical enthusiasts may infer that the days of the gong which the Tycoon used to execute tender little voluntaries upon, of the bronze bugle which the daimios blew from their terraced hilltops to summon their followers together, are numbered; we hope they may be, and should like to anticipate the time when the sounding octaves of Steinway, Erard, Broadwood, and Chickering will be heard throughout the Orient islands. But though the Mikado sets the fashion, we are not at all sanguine as to its result. A liberal Austrian has given him an instrument upon which, in intervals stolen from the more frivolous pursuits of government, he is reputed to improvise a good deal of discord. Whether the result will be a revolution in musical taste in Japan or not remains to be seen. If such should be the sequel, the Austrian's gift would exert a more potent civilizing influence than many missionaries. But we apprehend that the Oriental ear is too depraved to find delight in any melodious concourse of sounds. It revels in jangling and dissonance. It prefers the scream of the peacock to the musical murmur of the nightingale. It would rather listen to a tom-tom or the blaze of a kettle-drum than to Apollo's lute. It would rather listen to Butler—to

> "The long, dry see-saw of his horrible bray"—

than to sweet-voiced Sappho, with her myrtle garland and her face of pain. So the Mikado's piano will doubtless turn out a failure. It will be strummed on with some diligence by inexperienced henna-dyed fingers, and its tones will bewilder and bore the bystanders. It will get out of tune, and the result of Japanese effort to restore it to rhythmic and harmonious cadence can easily be foreseen. It will become the terror of the palace, and will be shunned as the fairies shunned the casket of the afrit. As we desire to stand well with Japan, and maintain our friendly relations with her, we are glad that this perilous gift did not proceed from an American. It would, in such case, have some time ruptured the relations of amity which subsist between the nations. As it is, Austria is sure, sooner or later, to come in for an overwhelming harvest of Japanese resentment. A piano does not at once develop its full capacities of torture. It may be a year or two before the Mikado becomes aware of the wooden horse which the wily alien has smuggled within the walls of his island Troy. It will dawn upon his faculties some time, and he will doubtless transmit to his successors the injunction to fear the Austrians, even when they bring gifts.

A "SACRAMENT."

From the N. Y. World.

There is in this city a paper, the identity of which it is not necessary to indicate further than to say that it is the Daily Mouthpiece of Twaddle, which has a Washington correspondent who terms the admission of Revels a "sacrament," "a religious rite," a taking of the admitted one into "fellowship." All this fine talk on a yellow fellow lugged into the Senate. Now, let the Mouthpiece listen. By the same processes by which this Ohio negro was sworn in, an Esquimaux, a wild Chinaman, a Camanche hot from scalping, a horse or an ape even, might have been admitted. The legality of the one transaction is the legality of the other; and neither are comparable for a moment to the lawfulness of Caligula's inducting his pet steed into office—an induction, by-the-by, which we believe was, in Caligula's time, likewise called a "sacrament." By the Roman code, what pleased Cæsar was law; and so far the Caligulan admission was above the Congressional. Perhaps there is another point in which the Congressional power of creating rulers for us is not quite coextensive with that possessed by this worst of the Roman emperors. The Mouthpiece's correspondent seems to hint at it when saying, "I do not think that personally all the Republican Senators are jubilant over this admission." And why are they not jubilant? Is it not that this thing has yet to come before the people of these United States, and that those people are not yet ready to be the first of the white race in the world's history that ever admitted an African negro to be their ruler? Possibly there may be some who think it a fine thing for any man who has buried a slain son to sit in the Senate chamber and feel, as he gazes on the negro who now rules him, that not in vain fell his dead boy. Others may doubt the beauty of the "sacrament" when looked at in this view. Some dim perception of this seems to pervade even the correspondence of the Mouthpiece. Perhaps even so harlotizing a pursuit as writing for that journal cannot utterly obliterate the fear of retribution and the sense of shame.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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The Act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.
JOHN F. BALLIER,
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 City Commissioners.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 7, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.
3 8 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Rev. J. W. Bonham, rector of the Bishop's Church, north side of Spring Garden street, below Broad, has tendered his resignation.

—At a meeting of the Finance Committee last evening, the ordinances providing for a loan of $2,000,000 for Park purposes and $1,000,000 for the extension of the gas works were agreed to, and the chairman instructed to report the same to Councils.

—Last evening the fifty-second anniversary of the Missionary Society for the Support of the Gospel in the Almshouse was held in the Presbyterian church, Broad street, above Chesnut. Rev. Mr. McCook, pastor of the church, presided. The annual report was read by William Purvis, Esq., and indicated that 500 weekly visits were made by the House Missionary among the inmates of the Almshouse, and that he had held religious services regularly on Sundays.

—A regular meeting of the Young Mænnerchor Musical Society was held last evening at their hall, Fifth and Cherry streets. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Professor J. Hoffman; Vice-President, Joseph Kinike; Corresponding Secretary, H. Dieck; Financial Secretary, Charles Albedyll; Treasurer, H. Goldbeck; Librarian, A. Valenti; Directors, F. Decker, H. Nuss, J. Tholey, T. Wersgerber, Charles Tookel, Theo. Mahn, A. Linde, Professor Maisch, and J. Zilz.

—At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, held yesterday, the report of the House Agent for the week ending Saturday, March 12, was submitted, showing the number of inmates at that time to be 3693, which is a decrease of 122 from the corresponding two weeks last year. Admitted during the last two weeks, 210; discharged, 229; eloped, 26; lodgings granted within two weeks, 252; meals given, 581. The number of males now in the institution is 2033; of these 320 are in the insane department; of females, 1660; of these 472 are insane.

—A special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. of O. F., was held last evening. Resolutions protesting against the desecration of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, on Islington lane, by the contemplated cutting through diagonally, and of the widening of Diamond street, for which a bill has just passed both houses of the Legislature, and is now awaiting the signature of the Governor, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to Harrisburg without delay.

—At a meeting of the Sunday School Association of the P. E. Church, held at Holy Trinity Church last evening, the following officers were elected:—

President—Charles E. Lex, Epiphany.

Vice-Presidentts — Lemuel Coffin, Holy Trinity; Rev. J. H. Eccleston.

Corresponding Secretary—Samuel G. Decoursey, St. Luke.

Recording Secretary—George C. Thomas, Holy Apostles.

Treasurer—Charles D. Barney, St. Paul's, Cheltenham.

Managers—Thomas Latimer, St. Paul's; Rev. S. B. Simes, Gloria Dei; Robert Huey, M. D., Mediator; Rev. W. Percy Browne, St. Philip's; Abraham Ritter, Grace Church; William H. Rhawn, St. Matthias; Lewis H. Redner, Trinity Chapel; Robert C. Cornelius, Atonement; William B. Whitney, Christ Church, Germantown; J. G. Darlington, St. Matthew's.

—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Taylor upon the body of Mary Morris. She lived with her stepfather at No. 911 Callowhill street, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday last, suffering from burns caused by boiling varnish dropping upon her. She died at the hospital on Sunday night from the effects. A verdict of death from burns accidentally received was rendered.

Also, upon the body of Charles Bradhering, mate of the bark Prometheus, of North Germany, who died, on Saturday last, at the hospital, from a fracture of the skull, caused by falling into the hold of the vessel.

—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mary Brennan, an aged woman, who was found dead in a miserable hovel back of No. 628 Alaska street. She bore upon her face and head cuts and bruises, as though she had been beaten to death. The testimony of John Kelly was to the effect that on Sunday morning he heard a woman crying in the street; he went out and found Mrs. Brennan lying on the sidewalks. From the testimony of Margaret Walker, who occupied the room where deceased died, Sallie Doyle, and a Mrs. O'Neill, it appeared that deceased, when brought in there, had blood on her head and face, and that blood was running from her nose; all that they could learn from her was that her name was Mary Brennan, that she had just come from the surgical department of the Almshouse, where she had been for five weeks, and that she had lived at Thirteenth and South streets; for the greater part of the time from the bringing of deceased there until her death, she had slept or been until to talk, and when she motioned for water they had to force her mouth open and give it to her in a spoon. The body was removed in order that a post-mortem examination might be made, and the inquest was adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¾.

—Red Cloud's Indians are reported as desiring peace.

—Mr. Fish thinks Cuba will eventually gain her independence by consent of Spain.

—A bill for the admission of Texas will probably be at once reported by the Reconstruction Committee.

—Three million dollars in silver is expected in New York, from Canada, this week, consigned to banks in that city.

—A vote of censure has been agreed upon by the Cadetship Investigating Committee in the case of Representative R. R. Butler.

—Secretary Fish's proposition for an international conference to regulate ocean telegraphs has been assented to by seven governments.

—The committee appointed to inquire whether corruption was used to elect the State Treasurer have reported their inability to fix the charge of corruption upon any one.

Foreign Affairs.

—More reforms are promised by Ollivier.

—Marshal McMahon, Governor-General of Algeria, has resigned.

—Daily the party at Rome opposed to the Papal pretensions is gaining strength.

—Six hundred and ten votes are claimed in the council for the infallibility dogma.

—A change in the attitude of France towards Rome was necessitated by the publication of the twenty-one canons of the Church, which, in the abstract, are hostile to Napoleon's wishes.

THE ORPHANS.

Celebration of the Eleventh Anniversary of the Lutheran Orphans' Home.

The eleventh anniversary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum for the Aged and Infirm of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was celebrated yesterday, at the Asylum, Main street, near Carpenter, Germantown. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. The exercises were commenced with prayer, after which a hymn was sung in German by the children. Portions of Scripture were then read, when the children gave examples in geography, grammar, arithmetic, reading, catechism, and speaking.

The report showed that the first child was received into the Home March 18, 1859, at which time a small house was rented for the use of the Home. The family increased rapidly until it was found necessary to enlarge the accommodations, and provide a permanent abode for the children.

Accordingly, a larger house, with five acres of ground for garden purposes, was purchased in October, 1859, for $7000, and $5000 was soon after paid on it. To this Home some 20 children were removed, and from that time to this, there have been continual accessions until the number has now reached about 71 children, 50 boys and 21 girls. The new house soon proved too small, and had to be enlarged. On April 29, 1862, the cornerstone of another building was laid, designed for a school-house and dormitory for the boys, which well fulfilled its purpose, and enabled the managers to receive all the applicants for admission to its sheltering roof.

Some time after an interest was created in behalf of the orphan children of soldiers, when the managers offered to aid this work and applied to the State for as many such children as their limited space would accommodate. The offer was responded to, and thirty-six soldiers' children were added to the family. This large addition to the numbers made it necessary for the erection of a larger and permanent building. The work was at once commenced, and the corner-stone of this new building was laid July 24, 1865. The building in due time was completed at a cost of $30,000. In connection with the apartments devoted to the children there is an infirmary for men and women. In this there are at present fifteen inmates, thirteen women and two men. The exercises were continued during the day and were highly interesting.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.—We give below a table showing the statistics of Baptist Sunday Schools in Philadelphia, as reported at the last annual meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Association:—

Name of School.	*When Organized.*	*Teachers and Officers.*	*Scholars.*	*Volumes in Library.*	*Total Contributions.*
First Church	1815	45	356	1267	$2160·08
Fifth Church	1816	81	1127	1800	1145·00
Second Church	1816	47	549	800	850·80
Roxborough	1817	31	270	600	299·00
Blockley	1818	21	160	1000	170·00
Third Church	1818	43	525	700	514·00
Fourth Church	1818	43	455	1020	379·08
Frankford	1828	..	..	....	10·00
Spruce Street	1830	35	300	1800	711·00
Holmesburg	1831	..	..	..	....
Milestown	1833	12	55	750	46·00
Chesnut Hill	1835	16	80	850	90·00
Tenth Church	1838	53	606	1556	1101·12
Eleventh Church	1838	30	221	900	405·60
Twelfth Church	1840	22	225	900	287·00
Calvary	1841	31	150	675	256·40
Passyunk	1842	14	134	375	229·00
North Church	1843	47	667	823	1035·65
Broad Street	1843	60	700	1950	1238·00
First West Philada.	1844	42	495	1079	1124·00
First German	1846	48	350	300	262·00
Tabernacle	1848	56	602	900	1617·93
Manayunk	1851	26	250	666	297·55
First Germantown	1851	21	200	700	267·54
Nicetown	1851	35	348	711	353·90
Falls of Schuylkill	1853	21	240	760	598·00
Spring Garden	1855	44	726	950	1214·67
Mount Zion	1857	22	269	600	401·97
Spruce St. Mission	1858	..	..	..	....
Berean	1859	28	270	700	2·00
Enon	1859	19	220	500	52·00
Mariners' Bethel	1859	20	152	240	130·80
Boardman Mission	1865	27	260	350	202·00
Second Germantown	1866	35	260	659	340·97
Memorial Church	1867	52	454	775	1382·81
Manatawna Mission	1867	15	112	350	526·50
Angora Mission	1867	31	234	450	314·00
Emmanuel Mission	1868	20	150	500	......
Third Germantown	1868	24	200	350	1357·50
Rittenhouse Town	1869	16	125	400	4101·50
Totals (37 schools)		1236	12497	29150	$25289·74

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·11	MOON RISES	....
SUN SETS	6·08	HIGH WATER	0·39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Feb. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 26
Bellona	London	New York	Feb. 26
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 1
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
FOR EUROPE.			
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 15
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Mar. 19
America	New York	Bremen	Mar. 19
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 26
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Mar. 26
Bellona	New York	London	Mar. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 17
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 17
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Mar. 19
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 19
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, Caibarien, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Mary D. Haskell, Barbour, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Roswell, Copp, Barbados, Henry L. Gill.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, Barbados, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamtug Clara Bateman, Grogan, Portsmouth, N. H., Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Athenais, Baker, 36 days from London, with mdse. to Wm. S. Grant.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. brig Home, Philips, 10 days from Sagua, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to Knight & Sons. Encountered very heavy weather north of Hatteras.

Brig Ellen H., Dwyer, 16 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Left in port 23d ult., bark Sarah King, loading for Philadelphia.

Schr Yeoman, Laws, 5 days from Concord, Del., with grain to Bickman & Cottingham.

Schr Wm. B. Morgan, Blades, 5 days from Seaford, Del., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.

BELOW.

Brig American Union, from Matanzas; yacht Wanderer, from San Andreas; and schr David Babcock, from Matanzas.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig Ida, Harding, from Pernambuco, and schr Mary C. Lyons, Corson, from Havana.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Dunbrody, Leckel, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult.

Ship Rofondo, Biegen, hence for Antwerp, in Flushing Roads 28th ult.

Ship Columbia, Foss, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, hence, at New York 13th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 11th inst.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 12th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, hence, at Norwich 11th inst.

Steamtug America, Virden, hence, at New York 13th inst., to tow ship Winnifred to Philadelphia.

Bark Star of Hope, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 17th ult.

Bark Arcadia, Larsen, hence, at Antwerp 28th ult.

Bark Frigate Bird, Lippe, hence, at Antwerp 28th ultimo.

Bark Lalla Rookh, Sutherland, hence, at Antwerp 28th ult.

Bark Kensington, Raymond, hence, at Hamburg 26th ult.

Bark J. B. Duffus, Blauvelt, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.

Bark Cecelia, Bistrup, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Holyhead 26th ult.

Bark Mary Lowerison, Henderson, hence, at Antwerp 28th ult.

Barks St. Peter; Mary C. Fox, Ross; Daring, McDonald; and E. A. Cochran, Cochran, at Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 6th inst.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, hence, at Cardenas 5th instant.

Brig George Burnham, Pinkham, at Havana 8th inst., loading for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary Given, Robertson, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Penniman, for north of Hatteras, was at Mayaguez 20th ult.

Schr E. R. Shaw, Shaw, sailed from Charleston 13th inst., for a northern port.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence, at Portland 11th inst.

Schr Jesse S. Clark, Clark, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 10th inst.

Schr J. & E. Corson, Brower, cleared at Jacksonville 2d inst., for Boston.

Schr Dan Gifford, Jirrell, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 12th inst.

Schrs H. L. Slaight, Willett, and Wm. Walton, Hunt, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Caroline Hall, from Providence for Philadelphia, went ashore at Peck's Beach, N. J., 13th inst. All hands saved.

Schrs Emma M. Fox and Fannie Hanmar, from Greenport for Philadelphia, at New London 11th instant.

Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenport 8th inst.

Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 11th inst.

Schrs Ida L., Bearse and Wm. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Isaac Rich, Crowell, from do. for Wilmington, Del., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 11th inst., and sailed again next day.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
MARCH 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at the Frankford Arsenal with fresh beef of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1870.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

To enable city dealers to compete intelligently with local parties, it may be stated that the contract, together with sales to officers and families on the post, usually averages from $400 to $450 per month; that it requires a wagon to visit the post four times a week, and that a person who should use proper means to do so could no doubt create a remunerative outside local trade in connection with his contract engagements.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the advantage of the United States to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE, First Lieut. Ord.,
3 15 6t Brevet Captain, A. C. S.

OFFICE U. S ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets (entrance on Greene), P. O. Box 1811.

NEW YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, the following named Ordnance Stores, to wit:—

2193 Artillery Valise Saddles, repaired, } at St. Louis
1100 " " " repairable, } Arsenal,
5363 " Collars, } Mo.
539 " " at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this Agency or the Arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned,

S. CRISPIN,
3 14 6t Brevet-Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15ftu§] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON. THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN..............EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON..........EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.............EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship

PROMETHEUS,

will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,

On THURSDAY, March 17, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the North eastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
§4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25§

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.

Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.

New in design. Moderate in price.

A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.

Cutting, Basting, Pinking.

Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.

Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 3 6 stuth§

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 8 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1870.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION—LET THE LEGISLATURE UNDO ITS BABEL WORK.

When the future historian of Philadelphia describes the action of the present generation in reference to a House of Correction, what a fearful picture of vacillation and incompetency will he present! Sixteen years ago an act providing for the establishment of such an institution was passed by the Legislature, and the subject has been continually agitated ever since, every day increasing the manifest necessity for its construction. And yet the muddle in which this project is involved seems to grow deeper and deeper with each new demonstration of the importance of its success. The underlying reason of these difficulties is the question of location for the contemplated structure. The trouble does not arise from the paucity of proposed sites but from their superabundance, and this trouble is intensified by the anxiety of one set of interested parties to prevent the House of Correction from being erected in one region, and the desire of another set to have it built in some other special locality. The city owns an abundance of land, but its right to use its own property has been circumscribed by the Legislature, with the apparent intent of forcing it to become a real estate purchaser for the special benefit of some one of a dozen knots of speculators. When the House of Correction was first talked of the Almshouse farm was fixed by law as the proper location. But this project awakened the hostility of adjacent property owners, and it was (not unwisely) defeated, first, by the recommendations of the committee which originally had the subject in charge, and, second, by a legislative enactment which forbids our citizens from using any property in the ward in which the Almshouse is located as a House of Correction. After some years the grounds adjacent to Moyamensing Prison rose into favor, and this is, above all others, the proper site, or, indeed, the only economical and appropriate one. Three acres of land are available, affording ample room, with proper architectural arrangements, for the confinement and employment of all our prisoners, vagrants, able-bodied paupers, drunkards, and disorderly persons for years to come. Thousands of men can be set and kept at work in the space therein furnished, and some of the largest and most thickly-populated institutions of a kindred character do not possess more room than the city has at her disposal on the grounds adjacent to the County Prison. This is the only project that ever received a hearty and thorough endorsement, and the only one yet presented which should be adopted. It is recommended in the strongest terms by the Board of Prison Inspectors, a body of men who, above all others, best understand this subject, and act from enlightened and disinterested motives. It was also favored, a few years ago, by every member of a joint committee of Councils which had thoroughly examined this whole subject. Nor did the favorable and propitious action stop here. Councils authorized a loan of one hundred thousand dollars to erect the necessary buildings on the site which had thus been warmly approved; so that, as the city possessed the land and the money to erect the buildings was provided, the whole question of a House of Correction was on the point of reaching a satisfactory solution. The only thing needed was an act of the Legislature authorizing our citizens to do what, after mature consideration, competent officials had decided to be the best thing that could be done in the matter. But a superlatively stupid and iniquitous piece of legislative botchery was perpetrated at this moment. Instead of conferring the privilege asked for the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the people of Philadelphia from constructing a House of Correction and Employment in the ward in which the County Prison is located, and definite action on the whole subject was delayed and prevented by this outrageous proceeding. If our citizens had been represented at Harrisburg by men who possessed a decent degree of intelligence, honesty, and regard for their welfare, such an infamous law could not possibly have been adopted. Its passage has already cost Philadelphia hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it has stimulated an immense amount of crime and pauperism. If it is not repealed it will cost millions of dollars more, and multiply the race of bummers until the whole city swarms with them; and the burdens of tax-payers will be increased to an incalculable extent by the damaging commission and omission of drivelling legislators. Councils, deprived of the power of doing what their better judgment favored, were naturally thrown back upon a series of expedients none of which are satisfactory. It is time, however, that the farce of chasing up sites should cease. Let the Legislature heed the request made in the last report of the Prison Inspectors, give them the enabling act they ask for, and then let Councils extend the Moyamensing Prison buildings. The loan already authorized will provide the necessary means. The whole question is exceedingly simple if the Legislature, for once, treats our citizens with justice, and not as the objects of legislative speculation. The Harrisburg Solons have only to undo their own Babel work.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

A great deal of puerile criticism has appeared in the papers on the recent legal-tender decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the most amazing consequences are predicted as sure to follow from it. Not the least ridiculous of the ideas held by some of these wiseacres is that one which implies that transactions passed and gone may be liable to be dragged out again, and that even a receipt in full is a matter of dreadful uncertainty. The legal-tender decision applies, of course, only to contracts made before February, 1862, and only to such of these as *still remain in force*. Any one who chose to take greenbacks and sign a receipt in full, cannot now claim that he should have had gold. This, we apprehend, applies to interest paid on mortgages, to ground-rents, and interest paid on corporation bonds, etc. Interest, according to the well-known rule of law, follows the principal, and if the principal is payable in gold the interest will be also, and accruing interest and unpaid arrears may be so collected. We wish, however, to assure our readers that if they have paid off a gold mortgage, or other debt, or interest on it, in greenbacks, and that payment has been accepted by the parties, they can sleep in peace, and have no fears of being called on for "the difference." Where sums have been received expressly under protest, such cases may form exceptions to the rule according to the phraseology of each case, though even there we very much doubt whether the only available "protest" may not be held to be a refusal to accept. In ninety-nine out of every hundred cases, however, payment was made and accepted without any thought on either side of any "protest," or of any decision such as the court has made. In all such cases the question is closed.

After all, commend us to a New York Deputy Sheriff for a display of peculiar fitness for office. The papers of our neighboring city narrate at length the adventures of one such during a journey from New York to Sing Sing in charge of four convicts whose united sentences spanned seventeen years. The deputy was crazy drunk—so crazy drunk that justice was within an ace of being cheated out of seventeen years of hard labor by way of recompense for outraged law. This model deputy was not content with getting drunk himself, but marched his prisoners into a saloon and set their wits afloat in whisky, as well as his own; and then, for fear that either himself or some one of his manacled companions might by chance draw a sober breath before the end of the journey was reached, filled a pocket flask, and the tedium of travel was relieved by its frequent elevation all around. When the party arrived at Sing Sing, the deputy had sunk into such a drunken stupor that he could be aroused only by a vigorous rubbing of his ears, which goes far towards proving that what little sense he had left was located in those organs. That the four convicts did not make good their escape was in consequence of the fact that they were too drunk to appreciate their opportunity, and were moreover under the watchful eyes of a policeman and a friend of the deputy throughout the journey.

Captain Williams, the heroic man who commanded the ill-fated Oneida, gave utterance to a sentence which is destined to rank forever with the most notable in naval history. Mr. Crowninshield, the captain's clerk, who has written a thrilling narrative of his own almost miraculous escape, states that when one of the officers urged him to take to the boats, he replied "I go down with my ship!" and that, in response to an appeal from still another of his subordinates, he exclaimed, "No; this is my place, and here I remain!" If the serviceable boats of the Oneida had been of sufficient capacity to accommodate the whole ship's company, such conduct on the part of the commander would have been unpardonable bravado; but as it was, the noble sailor only showed that he was fit to tread the quarter-deck of the grandest vessel that ever was launched. The loss of a man with such a spirit is one that no service could well afford to sustain, and the country will lament it with as much feeling as if Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, were a red-handed pirate in name as well as in fact.

Poor Peoria!—To-day the people of Peoria are to be forced to listen to harangues from Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Miss Anna E. Dickinson. Now Peoria is situate a thousand miles, more or less, from Philadelphia, and it may be that the full enormity of its iniquities has not yet reached us by report. But we should think that there could have been found within its limits at least one sensible, sober-minded, satisfied woman, whose simple presence ought to be sufficient to save the town from the triple infliction which has fallen upon it.

The Increase of the Revenue of the General Government is a gratifying sign. Commissioner Delano estimated the revenue for the current fiscal year at $175,000,000, to meet which prophecy required a gain of $16,000,000 over last year. Nineteen millions have already been gained; but, inasmuch as nine millions of tax were obtained in the last quarter of the last fiscal year from whisky which was forced out of bond by operation of law, it is expected that the remaining months of the current fiscal year will show a slight comparative decrease, and that the net gain for the year will about equal the estimate made by Commissioner Delano. In the following is given a comparison of the aggregate collections of internal revenue during the years ending June 30, 1869, and January 31, 1870, showing how the amount received from each source is being gradually swollen:—

	Year Ending June, 1869.	*Year Ending January, 1870.*
Spirits	$45,026,402	$59,158,117
Tobacco	23,430,708	29,227,008
Fermented liquors	6,099,880	6,034,574
Banks and bankers	3,335,517	3,893,626
Gross receipts	6,300,999	6,641,726
Sales	8,206,839	8,766,813
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	8,801,455	9,323,904
Income, including salaries	34,791,856	37,612,311
Legacies	1,244,837	1,594,484
Successions	1,189,756	1,377,372
Articles in Schedule A	882,861	892,642
Passports	29,453	23,775
Gas	2,116,006	2,213,539
Residue of collections from taxes removed	1,284,979	468,346
Penalties	877,089	638,084
Net receipts from stamps	15,505 493	15,923,065
Totals	$154,124,127	$174,839,925

The decrease in the third item from the end of the list is in the case of taxes which have been removed, while all the collections from these sources while the taxes in question were in force were not yet paid in. The decrease in the receipts from penalties is occasioned by the fact that the department now more uniformly prosecutes suits to a conclusion, thus reducing the number of compromises, wherein penalties are paid in lieu of taxes. Altogether, the exhibit is a very satisfactory one to tax-payers, and shows how easily the inquisitorial income tax can be dispensed with.

Mr. Beecher, having set before the world the new code regulating the marital relations, follows it up with a pronunciamento upon parental responsibility. Hear him, ye fathers and mothers, and take heed:—"The 'wayward children' are not so much to blame, it seems, as the parents. A bad boy snatches his sister's doll and plumps it into the fire; that's his mother's fault! Bill runs off with his younger brother's sled, and when the defrauded urchin cries after it, he gets 'rubbed' in the snow and kicked; and that's his father's fault! A thievish boy eats up all the doughnuts set apart for supper, and then denies that he touched them, and puts it off on a poor bound servant-girl, and gets her into disgrace, and suborns his younger brother to join in the deceit; and all this is the fault of his parents!"

The Devastation of War is something terrible to contemplate in the aggregate. Mr. Leray-Beaulieu, a disciple of the peace-at-any-price party, who argues that all the wars between 1853 and 1866 might have been avoided if those engaged in them had so chosen, thus summarizes the expenditure in men and money during the period of thirteen years:—

War.	Men killed.	Milliards of francs expended.
Crimean	784,991	8,500
Italian	45,000	1,500
Danish	3,500	180
American (North)	281 000	23,500
American (South)	519,000	11,500
Austro-Prussian	45,0 0	1,650
Various	65,000	1,0 0
Total	1,743,491	47,830

Alexandre Dumas, according to a rumor current in Paris, has had a fit of apoplexy. *Figaro* says that it cannot vouch for the attack, hopes the story is a mistake, and only mentions it to have the pleasure of contradicting it in the event of its not being true. We suppose that, in case the rumor should prove true, *Figaro* will glorify itself on having been in the field so early with the announcement.

—The most primitive means of conveyance are not necessarily free from fatal dangers. A Mr. Dority, near Merton, Wisconsin, was driving a team attached to a pair of bobsleighs carrying a sawlog. At his invitation a Mr. Dalton, walking by the roadside, also took a ride on the log. Shortly afterwards the log slipped from the hind bob, and, turning over the forward bob, struck Dalton on the temple, causing instant death, and rolling upon Dority fastened him on the ground, where he was almost frozen before aid arrived. The fatal accidents of travel where horses draw the vehicles are more numerous, though less noticed, than those where steam is the motive power.

—Opium has been raised with success in Vermont. The yield would appear to have been 100 pounds of juice to the acre, merely requiring drying to become a marketable opium which brought from $8 to $10 per pound, as it contained more than six per cent. of morphia. If this thing can be accomplished in so cold a climate, would not still better success attend its culture in California? It may yet be no object to Chinese smugglers to bring opium into San Francisco plugged up into the inside of granite building-blocks, or sandwiched between the inner and outer soles of their shoes. The next opium war may find us the rival of the East India Company in supplying the drug to China.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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For the brief space between now and the opening of our New Spring Importations, we will dispose of the remainder of our Winter Stock (much of which is not inappropriate for Spring Wear) at moderate prices.

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GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. [3 7
Admission........25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

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CHORAL CONCERT
IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M.
The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by
Mr. G. B. SNYDER,
And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.
Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.
TICKETS {Adults........50 cents
{Children, under twelve years........25 "
Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. 3 7 11t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
"HOW TO SAY THINGS,"
a Lecture by
PROFESSOR J. W. SHOEMAKER,
the Popular Elocutionist.
At the request of many friends Professor Shoemaker will deliver the above instructive, entertaining, and humorous lecture at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. [3 14 4t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8

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Wednesday, 2:30 and Evening—Berean Baptist Church.
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Office hours, 11 to 1 P. M.
3 15 2t J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

☞ NOTICE.—A FREE LECTURE WILL be delivered by RACHEL W. M. TOWNSEND, in the hall of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, on TENTH Street, above Chesnut, on FOURTH DAY (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 16th instant, at 8 o'clock, to which the citizens generally are invited.
Subject—State of Society in Washington City: its Ostentation and Degradation. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors having failed to carry out the resolution instructing them to open the Library on Sundays, which was passed by a large majority at the meeting of the Company held February 15, all stockholders, whether in favor of Sunday opening or not, who hold that the Directors are bound to obey the instructions given them at the meetings of the Company, are invited to meet at *Old Horticultural Hall, S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT streets, on Tuesday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock*, to express their disapprobation of the course pursued by the Board, and to take such action in the premises as they may deem expedient.

William V. McGrath,
Thomas F. Blakemore,
Harry C. Hunter,
A. J. Gallagher,
Charles J. Rainey,
M. Paxson,
Charles P. Bicknell,
A. K. Womrath,
John Noble,
John A. Sloan,
Thomas Graham,
William D. Wetherill,
Charles A. Lagen,
John A. Snyder,
F. K. Womrath,
Joseph Cooper,
Richard W. Pulte,
John Hoskins,
Charles Henry Roney,
J. Harry Dugdale,
Charles Hoskins,
Louis Shaw,
Thomas McIlwee,
G. Morgan Eldridge,
S. M. Anderson,
Albert G. Freeland,
John L. Redner,
John C. Granger,
B. F. Hart,
S. Castner, Jr.,
Samuel W. Pennypacker,
Edward J. Tiel,
Joseph S. Pulte,
Thomas Hockley,
John B. Stauffer,
H. K. Fairgrieve,
D. E. Pallam,
R. Duncan Coombs,
J. Warner Knox,
G. W. McMillan,
Edward B. Tyson,
J. E. F. Zeh,
B. T. Milligan,
A. Wessell,
Stephen Fagen,
And others. 3 10thstu3t*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET Street.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1870.
NOTICE.
The rates for the Transportation of Gas Coal, to take effect March 15, 1870, can be obtained on application at this office.
S. B. KINGSTON,
1t* General Freight Agent.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.
BUY THE BEST.
BUCK'S FRESH TOMATOES.
WINSLOW'S GREEN SUGAR CORN.
MERCIER GREEN FRENCH PEAS.
ASPARAGUS, LIMA BEANS, GREEN GAGES,
FRENCH AND ITALIAN PRUNES.
New Crop Green and Black Teas,
At greatly reduced prices. Families supplied in quarter and half chests at wholesale price.
EXTRA WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR,
Always on hand.
HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!
NEWBOLD'S JERSEY HAMS.
STOKES' JERSEY HAMS.
MARYLAND HAMS.
S. DAVIS' CINCINNATI HAMS.
IOWA HAMS.
Families desiring Newbold's and Stokes' Jersey Hams can leave their orders, as they will be in in a few days.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BELOW CHESNUT,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries of every description. 3 15 tuth2t4p

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu§ BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CLOTHING.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
There is no poorer economy in the world than to buy poor clothing.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
There is no place in Philadelphia where you can receive better attention than at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, who
and SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
For the choicest materials, made into the most fashionable styles of garments, you will find that
ROCKHILL & WILSON
605 SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
To please the boys, to give satisfaction to the men, to rejoice the hearts of the wives and mothers of America,
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Chesnut SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
The great army of customers constantly dealing at the GREAT BROWN HALL cheerfully testify to the fact that
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Street. SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
GOOD BUSINESS SUITS........$14, were $18
" " "........$16 " $20
" " "........$18 " $22
OVERCOATS........$12 " $16
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS.

$8·00. HATS. $6·00.
WARBURTON'S
NEW SHAPES FOR SPRING.
Easily Fitting and Ventilating (Patented).
In consideration of the kind compliance of my numerous patrons (during the past season) with my new rule of business, CASH! I now make a reduction in prices as above. Said reduction is greater than is warranted by the recent decline in gold or existing rates of wages for labor—the latter never having been so high as now, nor so little disposed to follow the turn of gold. Further reductions will be made when feasible; in the meantime the prices for Dress Silk Hats will be $6·00 for fine and $8·00 for extra fine. A very rare superfine quality, $10·00.
W. F. WARBURTON, Hatter,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
3 15 3t4p Next door to Post Office.

1870. SPRING GOODS. 1870
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets,
ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.
PERCALE ROBES, THREE FLOUNCES.
RICH SPRING PERCALES.
ORGANDY LAWN ROBES.
JAPANESE FIGURED SILKS.
JAPANESE PLAIN SILKS.
NEAT STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF PLAIN SILKS.
BEST BLACK SILKS MADE.
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
LAMA POINTS AND JACKETS.
MARIE ANTOINETTES AND FICHUS.
40.0 YARDS PLAID SPRING SILKS, $1.
POPLINS, NEW SPRING STOCK. 3 12 3t

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Will continue the sale of their LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS, at
EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES
Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the
GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.
Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of
Shirting and Fronting Linens.
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies,
Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
Towels and Towellings of every description,
Marseilles Quilts,
AND ALL VARIETIES OF
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, AND CHINTZES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS. and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
3 9 wthstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.
RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.
The Entire Stock Marked Down to Gold at Par.
Specie Given in Change.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks! Black Silks!
The Cheapest for Ten Years.
WILL OPEN TO-DAY FROM NEW YORK,
1 lot 26 inch Gros Grain, $1·50, cheap for $2.
1 lot 26 inch Gros Grain, $1·75, cheap for $2·25.
1 lot 26 inch Gros Grain, $2, cheap for $2·50.
1 lot extra heavy cord. $2·15, cheap for $2·75.
Black Silk, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, and $4.
Daily Opening New Silks.
Being determined to maintain our reputation for selling the cheapest Black Silks, we have marked our entire stock down to Gold at par.
JUST OPENED
10,000 Yards of Japanese Silks,
Plain, Stripes, and in Robes. These goods are the best quality, superior lustre and finish.
Irish Poplins in great variety for Spring Suits.
A full line of beautiful Dress Goods less than bankrupt prices.
Black Tamise Mohair for Suits, a bargain.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE-PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
3 12 stu 2t PHILADELPHIA.

1853 17th ANNIVERSARY, 1870
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
Dry Goods Unprecedentedly Cheap.
"THORNLEY'S,"
Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN
We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.
SUPERLATIVE BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL SILK POPLINS.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
BARNSLEY AND POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, WHITE PIQUES, PLAID MUSLINS, BEST KID GLOVES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.
If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.
All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS.
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.
Mar. 15, 25, Ap. 11, 15, 20, May 2, 5, 16, and 25.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
OPENED THIS DAY,
200 pieces Nainsook Check Muslins, 25, 28, and 31c.
150 dozen large size All-linen Towels, 12½ cents.
175 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., 12½ and 15 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, cheapest ever offered.
100 pieces 6-4 Elegant French Muslins, 44 and 50 cents, cost 75 cents gold.
Fine French Organdy, 31 and 37½ cents.
DEMONSTRATION IN PLAID MUSLINS.
LINEN GOODS A SPECIALTY.
1000 yards Table Damasks, slightly soiled.
Heavy hand-loom Table Damask, 50 cents.
TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS, GREAT REDUCTION.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
10,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, extra cheap.
5 bales Russia Crash, 12½ and 15c.
100 dozen Lace Collars, new styles, 25, 31, and 37c.
Linen Collars and Cuffs—novelties.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
100 dozen Gents' Superfine English Half Hose, 31c.
110 dozen Gents' Fine Regular Half Hose, 25c., a job.
Ladies' English Long Hose, extra fine, 50c., reduced from 85c.
Ladies' Full Regular Fine Hose, 28 and 31c.
Boys' and Misses' Hose.
Black Silks, less than gold cost.
Black Silks, $1 56 and $1 62.
Black Silks, cheapest in the market.
Black Silk, $2 and $2 45, special bargains.
New Spring Poplins.
20 pieces double width Colored Mohairs, 31c.
100 pieces Dress Goods, 19c., reduced from 38c.
Black Alpacas, reduced.
Special Bargains in Black Alpacas.
Ladies' Undergarments, Night Dresses, etc., novelties, very cheap.
The Coutille J. B. P. French Corset, best fitting Corset in the market. Also,
The Genuine Robert Werley Corset, reduced.
Whalebone "Mechanic Corset," 95c.
Fans reduced. Hdkfs. bargains.
Gloves closing out. Gents' Buck.
Ladies' Jouvin Castor Gloves.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, from auction. 3 14 2t

Second Special Announcement.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.
Having been successful in disposing of a large portion of the stock to the public at an immense sacrifice of the
ORIGINAL COST,
We are now determined to sell the balance at a still greater reduction.
BALANCE OF "PROCTOR" STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
Some of the leading kinds of goods in this stock now on hand are as follows:—
KID GLOVES,
FURS IN SETS OR SEPARATE,
HOSIERY,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
CORSETS,
WHITE, SCARLET, AND BLUE CLOTHS,
BLACK CLOTHS,
GOOD SIDE-BAND CASSIMERES, 62½c.
ENGLISH 4-4 WATERPROOFS, 62½c.
6-4 WATERPROOFS, 75c.
PURE MOHAIR BLACK ALPACAS,
ARABS AT $2·50.
WHITE VELVET CORALS,
BOLAN'S PLAID CLOAKINGS, $2·50.
BOYS' LINEN WEAR,
BLACK HERNANIS, 25c.
STRIPED GRENADINES, 10c.
BLACK SILKS AT ONE-THIRD THEIR COST,
FANCY SILKS AT YOUR OWN PRICE,
REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS NEARLY ALL GONE.
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.
BALANCE OF THE BLANKETS CLOSING OUT CHEAP, ONLY A FEW OF THE CHOICE FRENCH PIQUES LEFT. WHITE LACE POINTS, ROTUNDES, AND SACQUES. BLACK LACE DO. DO.
PROCTOR'S,
3 15 tuths 3t§ No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

WE GUARANTEE TO SELL
The Cheapest Black Silks
IN PHILADELPHIA.
WE ARE WELL AWARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ABOVE STATEMENT, BUT ARE PREPARED TO PROVE IT TO ALL WHO WILL GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY.
10 Pieces more heaviest "GOLD EDGE" BLACK GROS GRAIN, $2·65, worth $4.
5 Pieces heavy "GOLD EDGE" BLACK GROS GRAIN, $2, worth $3.
5 Pieces "WHITE EDGE" GROS GRAIN, $1·75.
The above silks are very slightly imperfect on the selvage, but the damage is so trifling that it can scarcely be detected.
Having made arrangements with the importers to take all the above goods they get, buyers will find it greatly to their interest to examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
½ Case heavy square mesh BLACK HERNANI, at 25c., a great bargain.
N. SPERING & SON,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES DENNY & SON,
S. E. COR. ELEVENTH AND LOMBARD.
3 12 stu 2t PHILADELPHIA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AN INVOICE
OF OUR CELEBRATED
BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS.
The same make of goods is not kept by any other house.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
2 17 thstu3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED, SMALL LOT CHOICE
HAVANA CIGARS,
FOR SALE BY
C. & C. M. O'CALLAGHAN & CO.,
3 10 6trp* No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Fechter as "Ruy Blas."

In Victor Hugo's drama of *Ruy Blas*, Mr. Fechter is on his own ground, and he can produce his effects without fear that the expectations of his audience will require something of him outside of the limits of his particular line of art. In this, as in all the rest of Victor Hugo's works, there is a fine humanitarian idea that appeals in the strongest manner to the sympathies of any audience, although the points upon which the dramatist insists most decidedly are appreciated more heartily in Europe than in this country. The wrongs against which such plays as this protest have scarcely a shadow of an existence here, and to a theatre full of Americans *Ruy Blas* depends for success quite as much upon its romantic story and strong stage effects as upon the fact that it is the glorification of a man above the spirit of caste, and the pride, insolence, and rapacious cruelty of that rotten system of social organization that culminated in the bloody protest of the French Revolution. It is the humanitarianism of Victor Hugo's plays, however, that gives them their vitality and elevates them above the level of mere romance. They never rise to the dignity of tragedy, as we are able to define tragedy from the study of the works of the great masters of the art, but they are melodramas of the highest class, and under ordinary circumstances they are more satisfactory in presentation upon the stage than better works. The reason for this it is not difficult to determine. In Shakespeare's tragedies many of the audience go to the theatre with preconceived ideas of their own, derived from attentive and critical study of the poet, and they find that very few actors are capable of expressing a modicum of the meaning that there is in the piece they are performing. Actors, too, stand in a certain awe of Shakespeare, which embarrasses their efforts and prevents them from moving with the same freedom that they do under ordinary circumstances. It is well that this is so, and that there is a high ideal in dramatic art that can at all times be considered as a crucial test of merit. In the melodramas of the French romantic school of which Victor Hugo is the head, there is none of the fine character painting that we have in Shakespeare, and none of the lofty and impassioned poetry, but there is usually an interesting plot, broad, obvious, and picturesque stage effects, and characters that represent certain types of men sketched in bold and vigorous outline. There is something left for the actor to create, and he is able to give form and color to the sketches of the dramatist without being perplexed by metaphysical subtleties and the superabundance of material. Works of this class appeal strongly to the emotions, and they make but slight demands upon the intellectual resources of either actor or audience.

In *Ruy Blas* Victor Hugo has made a picturesque contrast with the "Queen," the noble, the vagabond, and the lackey. The noble has the soul of a lackey beneath his gold-laced doublet, and the lackey, ennobled by love, shows himself to be a man and a gentleman worthy of the affections of a queen. The vagabond "Don Cæsar" is the better element of feudal nobility perverted and made an outcast from society by the evils of a false and cruel system; and in the "Queen" we see a warm-hearted, true, and loving woman crushed beneath the elaborate artificialties and the burdensome eitquette of the Spanish court. With such material as this all the best qualities of Mr. Fechter's style have ample opportunities for free play. His earnest and impassionate manner secures the attention of his audience and carries them with him through the developments of the play with unabated interest. The overpowering but respectful love for a woman beyond his reach is vividly pictured to the audience, and in the two interviews with the "Queen" Mr. Fechter plays the lover in a manner that we have never seen surpassed. The striving for mere picturesque stage effect that was so objectionable in some portions of his "Hamlet" is not only not offensive but it appears both appropriate and natural in "Ruy Blas." In the great scene with which the play concludes, Mr. Fechter reaches the climax of melodramatic art, and nothing can be finer in its way than the manner in which he turns upon "Don Salluste" when the latter thinks he has both the "Queen" and her valet lover in his power. The attitude of the actor when he exclaims, "I was your lackey, now I am your executioner," is superb. Mr. Fechter's personation of "Ruy Blas" is in many respects superior to any that has ever been given in this city, but even in this, one of his finest, if not his very finest part, he does not so far excel the American actors who perform this character that he can be ranked as eminently their superior. Mr. Fechter is undoubtedly a very fine actor, but he is not the successor of Garrick, Kean, or the elder Booth; and we do not understand that any such prominence has been claimed for him in Europe, except perhaps by a few enthusiastic admirers whose enthusiasm is not tempered by judgment. The majority of the criticisms he has received in this country agree in all essential points with the opinions of the most thoughtful English judges, and it is evident that we will have to wait still longer for the coming man—an actor who will be to the playgoers of to-day what we understand Garrick and Kean to have been to those of the past, or what we have ourselves seen Ristori and Janauschek to be.

Mr. Fechter was well supported last evening by Miss Leclercq, who acted admirably as the "Queen" in all the emotional scenes, although in other portions of the play her style is open to criticism that can scarcely be otherwise than disparaging; and by Mr. Bangs, who gave a spirited personation of "Don Salluste." Mr. Walcot as "Don Cæsar de Bazan" was perfectly his element, and he showed what he can do when put upon his mettle and when fitted with a part that suits him in all respects. Mr. Walcot's was a very superior performance in all respects, and it is to be regretted that the actor lost an opportunity, and the audience a real gratification, by the total disappearance of "Don Cæsar" after the first scene, owing to the omission of the whole of the fourth act of the play, where he returns to complicate the plans of both "Don Salluste" and "Ruy Blas." This act is necessary to a clear understanding of the purport of the latter part of the play, and with so good an actor as Mr. Walcot in the part of "Don Cæsar," it ought to be restored, even at the risk of obscuring in some degree the brilliancy of the "star."

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Laura Keene and her entire company will appear this evening in *Frou-Frou*. This piece has made a decided sensation both in Paris and New York, and we do not doubt that it will be a success here. The version to be produced at the Chesnut was translated from the original by Miss Keene, and there is every probability that it is well done. It is promised that *Frou-Frou* will be placed upon the stage with every accessory to make it worthy of the patronage of the public.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Fechter will appear this evening as "Ruy Blas."

On Wednesday Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons* will be given, with Mr. Fechter as "Claude Melnotte."

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in *The Little Detective*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will perform this evening a vaudeville by Henri Rochefort, entitled *Un Homme du Sud*. The entertainment will conclude with *Les Deux Aveugles*, by Offenbach.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstral performance will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical performance at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIMS" is attracting large audiences at Concert Hall. This is much superior to the ordinary run of panoramas, and it is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to patronize entertainments that have an elevating moral tendency. Many of the paintings are by artists of eminence, such as Leutze, Nehlig, and William Hart, and have real artistic merit that commends them to the notice of the public.

THE SÆNGERBUND bal masque, to take place this evening at the Academy of Music, will undoubtedly be a most enjoyable affair. The gentlemen who have the arrangements for the festival in hand have spared no pains to make it a success, and those who attend may assure themselves in advance that the ball will be conducted in such a manner as will conduce to the pleasure of all the guests.

THE CHORAL CONCERT in aid of the Baptist Home will take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon next. We doubt not so worthy an object will insure a very full house and render a large surplus. Tickets can be had at No. 530 Arch street, or at the door of the Academy.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

have been heard from. They mean business, and recommend to our City Fathers the immediate improvement of Broad and other streets. Also, to strangers and others to be sure and patronize Charles Stokes, No. 824 Chesnut street, when in want of fine fashionable Clothing.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

NOT "THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY"—But open to the light. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, shines through the uncurtained bottles that contain it. The shades of color it communicates to grey hair are nature's own, and it is devoid of any sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

WE DESIRE to call the attention of our numerous lady readers to the card of N. Spering & Son, dry goods dealers, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Lombard streets. Their bargains in Black Silks are really wonderful. A visit will convince.

GEORGE D. WISHAM, dry-goods dealer, No. 5 N. Eighth street, has resumed specie payments in change for all goods purchased at his well-known one-price establishment. A visit to his extensive store is sure to result in pleasure and profit. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

BLUE PIANO COVERS
At W. H. Carryl & Sons' Curtain Store, No. 723 Chesnut street (in the carpet store).

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it. } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it. } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it. } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it. } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope. } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope. } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope. } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope. } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still by our enlarged facili-
☞ Postscript. } ties.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

CONGER—BREWER.—On July 4, 1869, at the Cohocksink M. E. Parsonage, No. 1550 Franklin street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. WILLIAM H. CONGER to Miss CLARA L., daughter of the late George Brewer, Esq., all of this city.

HAMILL—KEACH.—On the 24th of February, at the residence of the bride's sister, Wilmington, Del., by the Rev. Mr. Marsh, Mr. ROBERT A. HAMILL, of Philadelphia, to Miss MAGGIE KEACH, of Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

BICKERTON.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. MARY BICKERTON, relict of Jesse Bickerton, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Hobson, No. 1914 Melon street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

BONNER.—On the 13th instant, ELLEN, wife of Andrew Bonner, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1702 N. Second street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Services at St. Michael's, and interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

WAGNER.—On the 12th instant, THOMAS WAGNER, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M.; Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, A. Y. M.; Washington Council, No. 5, O. U. A. M.; Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.; National Guards Company G; and Good Will Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1137 Sheaff alley. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WYLIE.—At the residence of her son, Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., on Sabbath, the 13th instant, Mrs. MARGARET WYLIE, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, former Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in the 90th year of her age.

The members of the congregation and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 16. The remains will leave her late residence, No. 1822 Wylie street, at 2 o'clock, and the funeral services will be conducted at the Church, Broad, below Spruce street, at 3 o'clock precisely. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery. **

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

BESSON & SON
Will offer for sale to-day

BLACK ENGLISH GRENADINES,
Reduced from 31 to 22 cents.

BLACK MOHAIR TAMISES,
Reduced to 60 cents.

Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,
Reduced from $1·75 to $1·50.

Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,
Reduced from $2·25 to $2.

White and Black Chintzes,
Reduced from 12½ to 10 cents.

Grey Chene Japanese Cloths,
Reduced to 12½ cents.

Grey Chene Summer Poplins,
Reduced from 31 to 25 cents.

Grey Chene Scotch Ginghams,
Reduced from 35 to 25 cents.

MOURNING DELAINES,
Reduced from 22 to 17 cents.

Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
3 14 3t5p PHILADELPHIA.

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid Soaps,
Manufactured by James Buchan & Co.,
NEW YORK.
Carbolic Toilet Soap.
Carbolic Bath Soap.
Carbolic Medicinal Soap.
Carbolic Shaving Soap.

These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.

They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP,

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,
CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,
CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [3 15 tuthsim
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.

THE FINE ARTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
1 1 0rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

NEW CHROMOS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of
NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
A few of which are as follows:—

Little Eva	after J. G. Brown.
Innocence	after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion)	after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories	after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music	after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep	after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake	after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods	after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep	after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii	after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple	after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter	after Jacobsen.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea	after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast	after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat	after E. Morau.
Yo Semite Valley	after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier	after Thomas Hill.

The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices.
3 5§

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.

1870. SPRING GOODS. 1870.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES,
PERCALE ROBES, THREE FLOUNCES,
RICH SPRING PERCALES,
ORGANDY LAWN ROBES,
JAPANESE FIGURED SILKS,
JAPANESE PLAIN SILKS,
NEAT STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS,
NEW STOCK OF PLAIN SILKS,
BEST BLACK SILKS MADE,
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
LAMA POINTS AND JACKETS, [3 12 stuth 3m
MARIE ANTOINETTES AND FICHUS.

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuths2m
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

THE SECOND GREAT FIRE IN GALVESTON.
ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!
HERRING'S SAFES
PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS IN EVERY INSTANCE, WHILE SOME OF OTHER MAKERS FAIL.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 25, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York.
DEAR SIRS:—We beg to inform you that during the night of the 23d inst. another very destructive conflagration took place in this city, destroying property valued at not less than one million dollars.
There were a number of your Safes in the fire, and every one thus far opened has proved entirely satisfactory, while the contents of other makers' were more or less injured.
Yours, A. W. & E. P. CLEGG.

SPECIAL DESPATCH BY TELEGRAPH.
A FURTHER ACCOUNT.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, }
GALVESTON, Texas, March 3, 1870. }
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York.
Your Champion Safes have stood this second large fire splendidly; saved their contents in every instance; some safes of other makers burned up.
J. J. GREEN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
"the most reliable protection from fire now known."
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES,
Combining wrought iron and hardened steel, and iron welded with the Patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen," afford protection against burglars to an extent not heretofore known.
Dwelling-house Safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, silks, laces, etc. All safes warranted dry.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray street, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 3 15 tuths 6t

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

THE PILGRIM!
CONCERT HALL. [3 15 5t
Every Evening at 8 and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2·30.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4 thstu2m E. S. EARLEY.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The English Educational ill.

The French Corps Legislatif.

Another Collision at Sea.

Lopez and the Paraguayans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Papal Zouaves.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 15.—Two hundred Canadians, who have served two years in the Papal Zouaves, passed through this city to-day, on their way home. They have a number of flags and medals presented by his Holiness in consideration of their faithful services.

The Educational Bill in the English Parliament.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Times* in an editorial to-day expresses confidence in the belief that the House of Commons will exclude sectarianism, but not religion, from the educational bill now before that body.

The French Party of the Left.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Gaulois*, an independent organ, states that a well-attended caucus of the members of the party of the Left in the Corps Legislatif was held last evening, at which it was decided to demand that questions relative to the Budget shall hereafter be controlled by that body. The caucus also adopted a resolution affirming its opposition to the system of the executive creation of credit, granting money, making war, and proclaiming neutrality, without the authority of the Corps Legislatif.

African Exploration.

LONDON, March 15.—Letters just received from Zanzibar, east coast of Africa, mention that the prevalence of cholera defers the movements of the expedition which recently set out to ascertain the whereabouts of the traveller, Dr Livingstone.

Another Collision at Sea.

LONDON, March 15.—A telegram from Hong Kong, received to-day, states that a steamship of the Peninsular and Oriental line, the Sunda, recently ran down and sank the German ship Carry and Jane off the coast of Japan. No particulars are given.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, March 15—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account, 93. American securities closed buoyant; 5-20s, of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90½, and of 1867, 89⅜; 10-40s, 87; Erie, 21¼; Illinois, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—Bonds closed quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, March 15.—The Bourse opened dull; Rentes, 74f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—4·30 P. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 10⅞d.; Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 3000 bales for export and speculation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Ports of Entry.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Senate Commerce Committee considered to-day the bill to establish ports of entry at Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and decided to report adversely upon it.

The Admission of Texas.

The Reconstruction Committee met to-day and agreed upon the bill to admit Texas to representation in Congress. Its provisions are the same as related to Virginia, Mississippi, and Georgia. A minority of the committee will present a bill admitting the State without conditions.

The Banking and Currency Committee, at a meeting to-day, discussed the bill for the redistribution of forty-four millions national currency among the States that have not a full quota. Several Western and Southern members were before the committee to urge speedy action as a relief to business interests South and West. The committee did not reach a decision.

The Funding Bill.

A lively debate sprung up in the House to-day on a motion to refer the Funding bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Schenck moved its reference to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Garfield held that this measure concerned most of all the banking interests of the country, and should go to the committee having special charge of such matters.

Mr. Schenck and others retorted that the banking and Currency Committee was so slow in its movements that the bill would hardly be reported to the sion, whereas the Ways and Means Committee end of the seswould give it immediate attention.

The bill was finally referred to the Ways and Means Committee by a large vote.

The Committee on Reconstruction

Despatch to the Associated Press.

to-day heard a colored man on Tennessee affairs To-morrow they will examine the presiding officer of the Legislature of that State. The committee i not yet prepared to report a bill.

The Cincinnati Contested Seat.

The indications are that the sub-Committee of Elections will report in favor of Strader (Democrat) a entitled to his seat from the Cincinnati district.

Mr. Bingham's Amendment.

The friends of Governor Bullock, who say they have canvassed the Senate, express themselves confident that that body will disagree to the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Thurman remarked that as there had not been any official announcement of the ratification of the amendment the resolution was premature. He therefore objected.

One objection being sufficient, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution directing the Post Office Committee to inquire into and report upon the expediency of establishing a daily mail service on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and Cairo. Adopted.

The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special joint Committee on Indian Affairs was then taken up.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend, so that the committee would have but one object to consider, to wit: the general policy of the Government with reference to the Indian tribes.

Mr. Drake said that, though at first hostile to the resolution, he would be disposed to favor it if amended as proposed, believing that if restricted to a mere question of policy no particular harm would come from the organization of the committee. But he believed no good would follow if the committee went beyond that.

He had already received an intimation that this proposition for a joint committee was looked upon as a scheme to work into the hands of what was known as the Indian Ring. He would not charge the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harlan) with any such purpose, but such it was believed would be the practical effect of the project. Mr. Corbett referred to the difficulty under which the Senate labored in the confirmation of Indian treaties, in view of the apparent jealousy of the House, and their assumption of the right to be consulted in regard to the expenditures under those treaties.

Mr. Harlan said he would accept of the amendment in the belief that the powers of the committee might subsequently be enlarged.

Mr. Howard preferred to leave the subject of our Indian relations where the Constitution placed it—with the Executive. He thought the President's policy would result in utter defeat and disappointment, but he was willing to aid in giving it a trial. He thought the appointment of the joint committee would result in "confusion worse confounded."

Mr. Wilson expressed his faith in the humane and Christian policy which the President had sought to inaugurate. He hoped that Congress would not stop at any necessary expense for carrying out a liberal policy of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians.

Mr. Drake moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Harlan hoped the vote would be considered at least the sense of the Senate upon the resolutions.

The vote resulted in a tie, but was determined against the motion by the vote of the Vice-President.

The morning hour expiring the subject was laid over, and the Georgia bill coming up in order Mr. Stewart continued his remarks, commenced yesterday, upon the state of affairs in that state.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Hood said that not being a member of either committee he could have no personal interest in the disposition of the question. Comparing the duties of the two committees he expressed the opinion that all matters relating to the public credit and the public debt must necessarily go to the Committee of Ways and Means, and that there being no question of this being a bill to refund the public debt and create a new debt, with a new rate of interest, it could not properly go to any other committee than the Committee of Ways and Means. He should, therefore, vote for Mr. Schenck's motion.

Mr. Randall also favored the reference of the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, but expressed the belief that the passage or consideration of the Funding bill was an element of agitation calculated to do no good either to the business or banking interests of the country. The credit of the country was improving daily, and he was glad to say that there was no party feeling in that respect, and in his opinion no injury would come if the bill were postponed till next session.

He thought that in making that statement he was expressing the opinion of the business people of the country. He knew that he was of the business people of his own district.

After further discussion the House proceeded to vote by tellers on Mr. Garfield's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was rejected by a vote of 65 to 79.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) addressed the House in an hour's speech on the subject of the various bills proposing to change the present mode of paying pensions, arguing against the plan of having them paid by postmasters or by internal revenue collectors.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayan War.

LISBON, March 15.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day, with later advices from the allied army. Lopez had retreated northward to a point near Meranda, in Matto Grosso, a province of Brazil. He was accompanied by a few followers who are making every effort to pass the frontier into Bolivia. The Prince D'Eu, the allied commander, had made a judicious disposition of his troops, and entertained strong hopes of capturing Lopez and his band, before they could escape from the Brazilian territory. Now that the war is practically over, the First division of the army of Brazil had returned to Rio Janeiro, and were received by the citizens with the greatest enthusiasm.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Church Property.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

The First Presbyterian Church of Belmont vs. Mark Devine. This was an action of ejectment to try the title to the ground upon which the church was built, the defendant having purchased it at a sheriff's sale upon foreclosure of a mortgage given by the plaintiffs, and the original deed, by which the property was granted to the church, containing a condition that it should not be put to the purposes of burial, but should be used only as a site for the church building. The case was submitted under the charge of the court, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiffs. Subject to a point of law reserved.

Acquittal—Charge of Perjury.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

In the case of Dr. Charles Garrison, charged with stealing $105 from Joseph Flack, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Henry Shelley, colored, was put upon trial for the crime of perjury. On the part of the Commonwealth it was averred that in a suit tried in the District Court in November between the Decatur Building Association of Frankford and the defendant, which was a *sci. fa.* on a mortgage, the latter, being examined as a witness, swore that the signature to the mortgage was not his. A number of witnesses testified that the signature was in his handwriting, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs. The defense maintained that the oath Shelley had taken was true, and the case then depended upon the credibility given to the experts produced upon each side, some swearing the signature was his, and others directly to the contrary. On trial.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 ¼p PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

WANTS.

A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHTEEN MONTHS experience would like to get employment for the evenings in some first-class Drug Store, the principal object being to become thoroughly acquainted with the business. Salary no object. First-class reference. Address R. A., "Evening Telegraph" Office. 3 15 3t

SCHILLER'S FIRST LOVE.

Translated from Die Gartenlaube.

On a summer evening of the year 1784 there was assembled at Mannheim, in one of the stately houses on the Paradeplatz, a select company, who listened with rapt attention to a young man declaiming a few scenes from his latest drama, *Louisa Miller*. The youthful poet, with the slightly inclined head, thoughtful brow, and lustrous eyes, revealing a depth of thought and feeling, is Friedrich Schiller. Near him we perceive the gentleman of the house; that man with the finely cut, intellectual features is Schiller's faithful friend and the publisher of his earliest writings, the bookseller and court councillor, Christian Friedrich Schwan, himself a meritorious author and highly esteemed by Lessing and Wieland, by Herder and Goethe. And of the two females, just developed into wonderful beauty, hanging upon the poet's words, one is Schwan's eldest daughter, Anna Margaret, whose relations to Schiller have thrown a ray of poetry upon her name, the other is Margaret's bosom friend, the fascinating and talented actress, Miss Ziegler, who wrought such deep impressions on every auditor by her impersonation of "Louisa" in *Love and Intrigue* and "Leonora" in *Fiesco*, and of whom a contemporary writes:—"Never again have I heard accents or melody of love as came from her lips when enacting Fiesco's consort." Yonder fine figure of a somewhat aristocratic bearing, but with a mild and pleasing expression of countenance, is the founder and director of the celebrated Mannheim Theatre, Baron Wolfgang Heribert von Dalberg; at his side we notice one of the greatest of historians, August Wilhelm Iffland, renowned also as a dramatic writer.

Our readers are acquainted with that tragical crisis in Schiller's life which removed the former army physician from Stuttgard, and bore him to the friendly city on the banks of the Neckar.

In April, 1781, "The Robbers" had been put into the printer's hands. To secure for the work a wider circulation Schiller, before the printing was completed, wrote to Schwan, transmitting to him at the same time the first seven finished sheets. Full of enthusiasm, as he himself expresses it in a letter to Schiller, Schwan instantly hastened to find Dalberg, and read the fragment aloud to him. Dalberg now requested the poet to adapt his piece for the Mannheim stage, and it was thus, with various alterations, against which Schiller vainly protested, performed at Mannheim on the 13th of January, 1782, he being present. At the second performance (May 25) he had again travelled to Mannheim without leave, was arrested, and incurred the displeasure of his sovereign. But the more onerous his condition grew, the more his spirit of liberty was aroused. While the general interest was engaged by the festivities preparing at Solitude (the king's pleasure-palace), in honor of the Grand Prince Paul of Russia, Schiller had escaped unonserved with his trusty friend, Streicher.

We do not propose to describe Schiller's third sojourn at Mannheim and Oggersheim, the destitution with which he had to contend there, and the crushing disappointments he experienced from Dalberg. Among the few who during that time stood steadfast by the unfortunate poet was Schwan. Though Dalberg had rejected *Fiesco* as unavailable, Schwan, justly admiring the tragedy, undertook its publication; the sum given for it sufficed to cover Schiller's boarding expenses, and to defray the costs of the journey to Bauerbach, near Miningen, where a noble lady, the Baroness of Wolzogen, tendered to the poet the quiet of a secluded retreat.

There is little to aid us in discovering what were Schiller's relations to the Schwan family during this period. But we may draw an inference from one of Schiller's letters to Schwan, dated Bauerbach, December 8, 1782, in which he says:—"My recent hasty and clandestine departure prevented me from bidding adieu to you, my dear friend. I do so now, and offer you my sincerest thanks for the tender interest you have taken in my fate. The situation in which I then was afforded me abundant opportunity to test the fidelity of my friends, and unpleasant as were many of my experiences, yet I have been sufficiently recompensed by the unflinching firmness with which some few friends abode that test." We are further enlightened by a letter which Schiller's father on the same day addressed to Schwan from Solitude, wherein this sentence occurs:—"Your Honor has shown my son, Dr. Schiller, such extraordinary friendship that I consider it my bounden duty to offer you my most cordial thanks, with the most ardent wish and the humblest request that it may please you to continue your valued favor to that young man."

But Schiller was fated not to be absorbed too long by poetical plans at Bauerbach, on his "literary Wartburg." "It was a siren's voice," writes Streicher, "that called him back to Mannheim, the coaxing, seductive voice of Dalberg; and so, after a residence of seven months, he parted from his benefactress." On the 28th of July, 1783, we again meet with him at Mannheim, where he took lodgings in a pleasant dwelling situated near the palace buildings. After Dalberg's house he loved most to be at Schwan's. "The ladies here," he writes on the 13th of November to the Baroness of Wolzogen," are not particularly noticeable, Miss Schwan being about the only one, an actress excepted (he refers to Caroline Ziegler, whose untimely death evoked general regret), who is an excellent person. These and some others sometimes cause me a pleasant hour; for I freely admit that to associate with the fair sex is by no means distateful to me." Like a heavenly vision the youthful, amiable, and intellectual Margaret Schwan crossed the impressible poet's path and quickly supplanted the affection which had just begun to bud in his breast for Charlotte von Wolzogen.

Margaret Schwan, we are informed by Madame von Wolzogen, was then in her seventeenth year, a very beautiful girl, with large, expressive eyes, very quick-witted, and with a mind drawing her more to the world, literature, and art, than to a quiet domestic life. In her father's hospitable mansion, the cynosure of *savans* and *bel-esprits*, she had early acquired not only a superior education, but also learned the art of asserting this advantage. Her features, judging from a painting still preserved by the Goetz family at Mannheim, are not without a touch of pride and of severity. Margaret was generally present when Schiller read to her father his latest poetical compositions, nor was it long before her heart took part in these delights, and already the public voice designated her as Schiller's betrothed. Still, no decisive step was taken, not even when Schiller's connection with the Mannheim stage began to loosen more and more, and he was already preparing to accept an invitation from Koerner to come to Leipsic.

It was on a cheerless March evening when, with a heavy heart, the poet extended his hand in farewell to Margaret, who stood before him in all her loveliness, repressing her deep emotion, and did not suffer him to depart without a friendly remembrance. At dawn of the following day Schiller waved his last adieu to the city on the Neckar. He never saw Mannheim again.

"Echo, blithesome melody,
The deserted forest through.
Ah! how very easily
Human beings bid adieu!"

The 17th of April, 1785, saw Schiller in Leipsic, and the week succeeding his arrival he wrote to Schwan, asking his daughter's hand in marriage. After describing his journey to Leipsic and his acquaintance there, he thus proceeds:—"It is my intention to be very diligent here, to work at 'Carlos' and the 'Thalia,' and, what will probably please you most, to return by degrees to my medical studies. I long impatiently for this epoch of my life, when my prospects shall be better established and more definite, and when I shall be able to follow my favorite inclination only for amusement. Did I not formerly study medicine *con amore*, why should I not do so the more now? This, my dear friend, might possibly convince you as to the fixedness of my purpose; but what will give you the most complete guaranty, what must banish every doubt regarding my firmness, I have kept from you until this moment. Now or never must it be said. It is only my distance from you that inspires me with courage to avow this wish of my heart. Often enough while the happiness was yet mine of being near you, often enough did the confession start to my lips; but again and again did my courage fail me when on the point of telling you all frankly. Your kindness, your sympathy, your excellent heart, have caused me to cherish within my breast a hope which can be justified only by your indulgence and friendship. The free access I had to your house afforded me an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with your amiable daughter, and the generous and kind treatment of which you both deemed me worthy has seduced my heart into the bold wish to be accepted as your son. Hitherto my prospects were vague and dark, now they are beginning to change for the better. Every fresh intellectual effort will bring me nearer the certain goal. Judge for yourself whether I shall attain it when my ardor is quickened by the gratification of my dearest wish. Two years more and my fate will be decided. I feel how much I ask, and how boldly and with what little right I ask it. It is already a year since this thought has been occupying my soul; but my esteem for you and your excellent daughter was too great to permit me to give free play to a wish which then could be seconded by nothing. I imposed upon myself the duty of visiting your house less often, of seeking distraction in distance; but my heart would not be quieted by the shabby deception. To the Duke of Weimar I first unbosomed myself. Induced by his obliging kindness and the declaration that he took an interest in the happiness of others, I confessed to him that my felicity depended upon a union with your noble daughter, and I am sure he will do his part when the question is to complete my happiness by this alliance. I shall add nothing more than the assurance that a hundred others, perhaps, might offer your daughter a more brilliant lot then I can at present promise her, but I deny that a heart can be found beating for her with a warmer love. Upon your decision, to which I look forward with impatience and anxious expectation, it will depend whether I may venture to address your daughter herself."

What was the issue of this suit? The poet's biographers pretty nearly concur in remarking that "Schwan, without even making Schiller's proposal known to his daughter, softened the bitterness of his refusal by saying that Margaret's disposition was not in harmony with Schiller's." We have it in our power to correct this statement. What Caroline von Wolzogen says in her "Life of Schiller" (I. 206), namely, "that Schwan openly expressed to the poet, whom he held in great esteem, his doubts as to whether his daughter's peculiar nature fitted her to be his companion, and that in so doing Schwan acted only as a friend," may, indeed, be true; but at the bottom the matter was otherwise. On the margin of said autograph letter of Schiller's, still in possession of the Goetz family at Mannheim, we find the following remark in Schwan's own hand:—"The 'Laura' in Schiller's 'Resignation' is no one else but my eldest daughter; I gave her this letter to read, and told Schiller to address himself directly to her. Why nothing ever grew out of the matter has remained a mystery to me."

Let us attempt to solve this mystery. There are three things which must be kept in view. First, we originally notice in Schiller (as in many other men of genius) a certain aversion to marriage, a reluctance to give up a higher life of mind and feeling for a finite passion. On being advised by the composer Zumsteeg, who had just been married, to follow his example, Schiller replied, "No, let me bear my lot alone, in spite of the hot blood coursing through my veins. You know that on this subject I philosophize after my own fashion."

But, in the second place, this high-soaring, silent idealism comes ever in contact with sober reality, so hostile to the ideal. Bachelor life, without order, without female care, disgusted Schiller. "Alone without guidance," he complains in a letter to Reinwald, "I struggle to manage my domestic concerns; a thousand petty troubles, cares, and projects, hovering incessantly before me, distract my thoughts, dissipate all poetic dreams, and clog the wings of enthusiasm." From this state of mind springs a longing for the pleasures of a comfortable home, for which even poetry, if necessary, is often given in exchange. "Hence we can understand these words of Schiller written to his female friend at Bauerbach (May 30, 1783):—"There was a time when the hope of immortal fame tickled me, just as a fine dress pleases a woman. Now it is all the same to me; I shall send you my poetic laurels for your next *bœuf a la mode*, and let you have my tragic muse for a kitchen-maid. How very small is the poet's highest greatness compared with the thought of a happy life!"

Thirdly and lastly, it may be asserted that Schiller, whose youth was passed amid the Storm and Stress period, who was himself so dissatisfied with the female characters of his early dramas, did not yet know how to appreciate sufficiently the graces and worth of woman. "Maiden's hearts" he at that time sang:—

"Maiden's hearts small caskets are,
Pearls, on teasing bent,
Many lures the golden star,
Though but ornament.
Of a hundred, ninety-nine
Bawbles of no worth confine."

"It is strange," he writes to Koerner, "but I love strongly sensitive natures, and every coquette can fascinate me. Every one has certain power over me, and though, owing to my vanity and sensibility, none can inflame my heart, yet they make me feel uneasy enough." In another letter to the same friend:—"My heart is altogether free," he says: "I have faithfully observed what I made my rule and what I solemnly promised you; to weaken my feelings by diffusing them." The following will suffice to show how Schiller put this theory of "diffusion" into practice. At Mannheim, Margaret Schwan is the real, the undisputed queen of his heart; at the same time he begins an intimacy with Charlotte von Kalb, the beautiful and accomplished Titanide, with the large eyes and heart, attracting the poet towards her with all the fiery ardor of her tormented soul; in the spring of the same year he goes to Frankfort with Iffland to witness the representation of *Fiesco*, and loses his heart to the esteemed actress Sophia Albrecht. And on January 18 of the next year, while at Mannheim, he escorts the gifted and charming actress Catharine Baumann home, and presses his miniature into her hands. But what, perhaps, must appear even more strange is, that not one of these numerous intimacies produced a lyric bud, such as burst with such richness and fragrance from Goethe's heart; not one of them awakened as much as a song in the poet's breast!

We sum up our remarks by saying that it was not a deep necessity of the heart which determined Schiller to ask for Margaret's hand, but rather the longing for an existence free from cares. On the arrival of Schwan's answer Schiller's highest wish had already been gratified. Koerner's friendship afforded him freedom from want and the pressure of circumstances which had so early damped the fire of the youthful poet's soul. Of returning to medicine (which in no event was so seriously intended) he would think no longer now, but at the same time the beautiful dream of a union with Margaret dissolved before his eyes. In the rural seclusion of the village of Gohlis he sought to overcome the grief with which these disappointed hopes filled him.

The gloomy reflections of those days gave rise to that much admired poem "Resignation," in which the poet forcibly carries out the idea that the hope of a reward in another world is but a fond delusion, as hope, equally with enjoyment, contains its own reward. Schiller himself studiously avoided ever alluding to the occasion of the poem, which, moreover, he desired should not be regarded as his own confession of faith, but merely as an outburst of passion; wherefore if Schwan, his intimate friend, declares emphatically that it alludes to his relations with his daughter Margaret, we have the less reason to question this assertion as nothing is opposed to such a supposition, neither the time at which the touching verses were written, nor the passionate excitement of those days, in which Schiller grew more and more dissatisfied with the theatre, with Dalberg, and with the actors; in which Madame von Kalb's passion disquieted instead of cheering him, whilst his pecuniary embarrassment became daily more troublesome, and the homage which Margaret's beauty and accomplishments received from every side filled him with all the pangs of jealousy.

Nevertheless, Schiller always held the Schwan family in affectionate remembrance. When Schwan was on his way to Leipsic with his two daughters the following year, Schiller met them at Meissen, and accompanied them to their destination, as also to Dresden, evincing the most cordial friendship. As late as the 2d of May, 1788, he writes to Schwan:—"Believe me that your memory will ever be indelibly impressed upon my mind and has no need of being revived by the common method of personal intercourse and letters of assurance. At Wieland's they often speak of your eldest daughter; during her stay of a few days there she won the affection and esteem of all the family. So I still continue to be a trifle remembered by her? Really, it makes me blush to think how little I deserve this for my long silence." To Margaret herself Schiller never wrote. The poet's silence, for whom she preserved a warm affection, weighed heavily upon her soul. Once more she met him at Heidelberg while on his journey to Suabia with his young wife—a meeting by which both were most deeply affected; and Charlotte von Lengefeld found her former rival very amiable. Thus far extend my sources regarding Schiller's relations to Margaret Schwan.

All of Schiller's biographers agree in stating that Margaret died at the age of thirty-nine, in childbirth. This statement also is incorrect. Margaret was never married. On the twenty-seventh of January, 1795, she was laid by her mother's side in the grave, aged not more than twenty-nine years.

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

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ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Turner & Co. we have received "The Autobiography of Edward Wortley Montagu." This is a work about which we should like to hear some more definite and authentic information than is contained in a very non-committal preface by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie and the statement of the publishers that they purchased the advance proof-sheets from Thomas C. Newby at an expense of two hundred pounds sterling. It professes to be the autobiography of the son of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and it is written in such an extravagant vein, and is filled with such extraordinary statements, that it is difficult to regard it otherwise than as a fiction. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and her husband were doubtless quite as odious as they are described to have been in this book, but it is difficult to imagine a son writing about his father and mother in the strain that the author of this "autobiography" does, and we have a right to hesitate about accepting it as a true history unless some more positive information is given with regard to the author than is contained in the narrative. Assuming the work to be, however, what it professes, it is entertaining but in many places not very nice reading. Mr. Montagu abuses all his relatives, including his father and mother, in anything but choice terms, and his descriptions of the celebrated men and women of the early days of the reign of George I are not calculated to raise them in the estimation of posterity. According to his own account he was most cruelly ill-used by his parents, and he takes his revenge by exposing all their weaknesses and bad qualities of mind and heart with a malicious pleasure that indicates that he inherited from them a nature that combined most of their evils of disposition. The book is an amusing one in some respects, notwithstanding the apocryphal appearance of some of its passages—such as the account of the interview between Lady Mary and Pope when she rejected his love addresses, and which the son professes to have witnessed from behind a screen. It is known that such an interview took place, and that the conduct of the lady on the occasion was the cause of the subsequent enmity of the poet; but in this instance, as in many others, the writer appears to have built a very large superstructure of fiction on a very small basis of fact. If this autobiography can be proved to be authentic, it will of course have a positive value apart from its literary style and the extravagance of some of its narrations; but it ought to have some responsible certification before it can be accepted as genuine.

The same house sends us *The Transatlantic* for March 22 and *Appleton's Journal* and *Every Saturday* for March 19th.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," by Charles G. Leland. This handsome volume of 168 pages contains all the Breitmann ballads, and Mr. Leland's other effusions in the same vein. These poems have attained an extraordinary popularity, both in this country and in Europe, so much so indeed that in England a lecturer has been discoursing before one of the learned societies on the Breitmann dialect. We presume that the series may be considered as complete, and that the admirers of the festive, philosophic, warlike, and religious Dutchman may purchase this volume with the assurance that they will find therein the whole career of Breitmann rounded off so that no future additions will be needed. The work is beautifully printed on thick, toned paper, and is bound in handsome style.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following new novels published by Harper & Brothers:—

"So Runs the World Away," by Mrs. A. C. Steele, is an interesting society novel, in which the various phases of English life are described with much ability.

"Under Foot," by Alton Clyde, is a well-written story, in which the plot is worked out with much skill and the characters are drawn with a firm, decided touch that brings them prominently before the reader. The story is illustrated by a number of excellent drawings by Lawton.

From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, and also from Porter & Coates, we have received a "Guide to Williams & Packard's System of Penmanship for Teachers and Adepts," published by Slote, Woodman & Co., New York. This work gives a complete exposition of the Williams & Packard system, with all necessary directions for the learner, and an analysis of all the letters. Beautifully engraved examples conduct the learner from the first elements to the most elaborate penmanship. The work is gotten up in handsome style, and it will be found useful by all who wish to acquire a graceful and elegant method of penmanship.

—The Presbyterian Publication Committee send us "Half-Way," by Margaret Starr, and "Helen's Lesson," by E. C. T.; a couple of religious stories for children, suitable for Sunday School libraries.

—Peter E. Abel sends us from his literary curiosity shop, No. 131 S. Seventh street, the drama of *Ruy Blas*, translated from the French of Victor Hugo. This is the version performed by Mr. Fechter, and it has an interest at the present time on account of his personation of the hero at the Walnut Street Theatre.

—From J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 608 Arch street, we have received "How to Select a Library," by John S. Hart, LL. D. This is an address delivered on the 21st of February last by Professor Hart before a Sunday School Teachers' Institute. It is an excellent dissertation on Sunday School literature, and will be of material aid to superintendents and teachers in the selection of libraries for their schools. It will be mailed to any address on the receipt of two three-cent postage stamps.

AN ANCIENT SHEET.

Kentucky's First Newspaper.

A gentleman who for years has been in the habit of gathering together all the old books, periodicals, and newspapers he could lay hands upon and storing them away, until his library is a kind of curiosity shop, linking together by writing and printing all ages and parts of the world, has sent us a copy of the first newspaper ever published in Kentucky. It is the Kentucky *Gazette*, which was started at Lexington, Ky., on the 28th of August, 1787, by John Bradford.

The paper before us is twelve inches long and eighteen inches wide. Its editorials consist of only five short paragraphs that would be measured by about the space occupied by ten squares of our times. Then there is a little over one column devoted to foreign news, and about as much more to domestic intelligence. The rest of the paper is taken up with advertisements—some for the Federal Government, some for the State, and the rest for private individuals. In other words, about nine-tenths of the paper is devoted to advertising, which shows that even at that early day those who had anything to sell or to buy understood the importance and the value of making known their wants by means of the press.

There are but few now living among us whose lives date back to the birth of this newspaper. The eighty-one years which have passed have carried to the grave nearly all those who could read the *Kentucky Gazette* when it first issued from the press of Mr. Bradford. Indeed, there are none among us whose memory extends unimpaired over the past and brings down to us the events of that day like the little sheet before us. And yet, though these fourscore years and one embrace the entire newspaper history of Kentucky, newspapers were a thing of old when they were but born in Kentucky.

To say nothing of the *acta diurna* of the Romans and the manuscripts of the middle ages, nor even of the written news letter furnished the aristocracy, and the news ballad sung by a kind of minstrel down to a later period, newspapers, as such, have a high antiquity. In England they date back to the days of Nathaniel Butler in 1622, when the *Weekly News* made its appearance. The first daily paper made its apperance in London under the name of the *Daily Courant* in 1702. The London *Times* began in 1785; and its founder, John Walter, grew with it until the fame of both the editor and the paper filled the civilized world. It is probable that in Germany newpapers have an earlier date than in England. The *Frankforter Oberportamts Zeitung*, still in existence as a daily at Frankfort-on-the-Main, claims its origin in 1616.

In our own country, the first newspaper was the Boston *News Letter*, which made its appearance at the "Hub" on the 24th of April, 1704. It was on a half sheet of paper, twelve inches by eight, with two columns of matter on each page. This was eighty-three years before the Kentucky *Gazette* made its appearance in Kentucky. It is possible that there was an earlier newspaper than the *News Letter* in Boston, as far back as 1690. But there was but on number of it issued, as it incurred the displeasure of the colonial legislature, and was suppressed without a second issue.

It seems, therefore, that two and a half centuries cover the whole period in which newspapers may be said to have existed in the world; that about one century and a half compass their duration in the United States, and that a little over three quarters of a century measures their existence in the State of Kentucky. If we take the longest period, two centuries and a half, what enterprise on earth has wrought such wonderful changes in such a length of time? Think of the London *Times*, one hundred thousand strong, issuing every morning, and spreading not only over the largest city in the world, but going by mail wherever civilization has established itself upon the earth!

The time was when none but the wealthy and the powerful could enjoy the luxury of a newspaper. Now the daily is within the reach of almost every one. There is scarcely anything in the world so cheap as the effusions of the press. It is a wonder even to those who understand it how a first-class daily can be furnished at the price it bears in our day.

Within the last 250 years newspapers have multiplied until their numbers on the earth are now counted by thousands. There is no department in human life to which they are not devoted. And whether the sphere of their action be politics, science, religion, literature, or news, it must be admitted that their influence is mighty. They are the great source from which issue the thoughts that control the busy millions of the earth. They build up and tear down the most powerful governments. The great truths arrived at by science and art appeal to them to be made useful to the nations. The great orator of Rome, whose masterly speech was heard from the rostrum, held at will only the multitude that surrounded him; but the statesman of our times, whose eloquence enchains a Senate, is not heard alone by those within the sound of his voice. The newspaper takes up his words and imparts to them a sound that is never hushed—a melody that rings through all the land until the nations of the earth, however distant, hear and enjoy—a voice that is heard when the eye of the speaker sees not, and that will die away only with the decay of civilization.

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N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

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AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 12

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.
4 10†

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

731 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall.
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.
1 21 tf

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw†

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY

ALEXANDER R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 138 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 2½ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, OFFICE FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, STOVES, CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

March 17, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; French plate mirrors, mahogany piano-forte, walnut bookcases, walnut sideboards, wardrobes, extension, library, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges, arm-chairs, hat stands, etageres, bedsteads, washstands, chamber and dining-room chairs, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china and glassware; large assortment of office desks and tables; 3 cigar pompeys, gas consuming and cooking stoves; velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

PIANOS.

Also, superior rosewood piano-forte, 7¼ octave, made by P. Schuler.

Also, superior rosewood piano-forte, made by T. Loud.

Also, rosewood piano-forte, made by New York Manufacturing Company. 3 15 2t

CHOICE MADEIRA WINES.
On Saturday,

March 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction store, by catalogue, 25 demijohns very choice Madeira Wines, part of the private stock of the late Pierce Butler, Esq., including the celebrated "Butler Madeira;" also, "Blackburn," "Howard, March & Co." and "Edward's Madeiras."

OLD WHISKY.

At the same time, for another account, 2 demijohns of rye whisky, over fifty years old. 3 15 4t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
On Wednesday Morning,

March 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a large variety of men's pants, vests, and coats, boys' suits, etc., custom made and regular sizes. 3 11 4t

LARGE SALE OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
March 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

March 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, mattings, etc. 3 12 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
March 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 15 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, above Seventh street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Fine French Plate Mirrors, Fire-proof Safe, Bookcase, Desks and Office Furniture, Fine Brussels, New Ingrain, Venetian, and Other Carpets; Extension Tables, Walnut and Oak Cane-seat Chairs, China, Glassware, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

March 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an excellent assortment of handsome household furniture, new and second-hand.

SUPERIOR BUGGY.

Also, very superior top-buggy.

Also, superior sewing machines, by Singer and Wheeler & Wilson. 3 14 2t

Sale No. 862 Franklin street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Elegant Rosewood 7-octave Piano-Forte, Dining-room Furniture, Handsome Brussels and Venetian Carpets, Fine Feather Beds, China and Glassware, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

March 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 862 Franklin street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, etc. 3 11 5t

FIRST SPRING SALE DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Friday Morning.

March 18, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, 1 case Dutch Flower Roots, comprising the usual variety of Gladiolus and Anemones. 3 15 3t

Sale at No. 464 North Seventh street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Elegant Rosewood Piano-Fortes, Fine French Plate Pier Mirror, Handsome Sideboard, Extension Table, Fine Brussels and other Carpets, China and Glassware, etc.

On Monday Morning.

March 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 464 North Seventh street, by catalogue, the entire handsome household furniture, including elegant walnut and plush parlor suit; rich-toned 7-octave piano-forte, made by Fisher, in elegant rosewood case; splendid French plate oval pier mirror, with console table; centre and bouquet tables; etagere; handsome walnut sideboard and extension tables; handsome walnut chamber suit, with wardrobe to match; fine spring and hair mattresses; handsome Brussels and Venetian carpets; mantel clocks; fine blinds; shades; curtains and cornices; hat stand; fine plated, china, and glassware, etc.

The furniture is in excellent condition, having been in use but a short time. 3 15 5t

Sale No. 912 Spring Garden street.

SUPERIOR PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM and Sitting-room Furniture, Fine Brussels and Imperial Carpets, Fine Oil Cloths, China and Glassware, Bedding, etc.

On Monday Morning,

21st inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 912 Spring Garden street, the entire superior household furniture, etc. 3 15 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

FINE SHEFFIELD SILVER-PLATED WARE AND ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY, INLAID MARBLE MANTEL VASES, STATUETTES, TAZZAS, CARD RECEIVERS, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Store, No 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a splendid assortment of Sheffield Silver-plated Ware and English Table Cutlery, comprising—Tea services, with coffee urns to match; soup tureens; breakfast and dinner castors; cake baskets; salvers; water and syrup pitchers; goblets; mugs; cases of cutlery; ivory and pearl-handle tea and dessert knives; pocket cutlery, etc. Also, an invoice of Italian marble mantel vases, tazzas, statuettes, ornaments, etc. 3 14 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRESS GOODS, L. C. Hdkfs., Shirting Linens, Damasks, Towels, White Goods, White Cotton, Trimmings, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Children's Ready-made Clothing, 2000 dozen German Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Fancy Goods and Notions, Millinery Goods, Flowers, Etc. Also, a Retail Stock of Dry Goods, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

March 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 12 3t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN B. COPE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Where and By Whom the First Flag Was Made.

A stated meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was held last evening at their rooms in the Athenæum Building, corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets. Colonel J. Ross Snowden presided. Mr. Shrigley, librarian, reported that since the previous meeting the society had received 117 books, 658 pamphlets, 6 works of art, and a relic, the latter being the old-fashioned brass knocker taken from the door of Stephen Girard's house, No. 21 or 23 Water street.

William J. Canby, Esq., read a paper on "the first Star Spangled Banner made in America, and who made it:"—

"He discovered, in tracing the history of this national emblem, that the first instances when the stars and stripes were unfurled, were at the siege of Fort Schuyler, August 17, 1777, and upon an occasion just about one year prior to that time, the brig Nancy was chartered by the Continental Congress to procure military stores in the West Indies, during the latter part of 1775. While at Porto Rico, in July, of the ensuing year, the information came that the colonies had declared their independence, and with this information came the description of the flag that had been accepted as the national banner. A young man, Captain Thomas Mandenville, set to work to make one and successfully accomplished it. The flag was unfurled and saluted with thirteen guns. When the brig Nancy was upon her return voyage she was hemmed in by British vessels off Cape May. Her officers succeeded in removing all the munitions to the shore, and when the last boat put off, a young man in it, John Hancock, jumped into the sea, swam to the vessel, ran up the shrouds of the mast, and securing the flag brought it triumphantly to shore, through a hot fire from the British men-of-war.

"The first American flag, however, according to the design and approval of Congress, was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross. Three of her daughters still live in our vicinity to confirm this fact—founding their belief, not upon what they saw, for it was made many years before they were born, but upon what their mother had often told them. A niece of this lady, Mrs. Margaret Boggs, aged ninety-five years, now lives in Germantown, and is conversant with the fact. The fact is not generally known that to Philadelphia not only belongs the honor of flinging the first star-spangled banner to the breeze, but to a Philadelphia lady belongs the honor of having made it.

"The house in which it was made still stands—No. 239 Arch street (the old number being 89)—the last of an old row. It is related that when Congress had decided upon the design, Colonel George Ross and General Washington visited Mrs. Ross and asked her to make it. She said 'I don't know whether I can, but I'll try,' and directly suggested to the gentlemen that the design was wrong, in that the stars were six-cornered and not five-cornered as they should be. This was corrected, she made the flag, Congress accepted it, and for half a dozen years this lady furnished the Government with all its national flags, having, of course, a large assistance. This lady was also the wife of Claypole, one of the lineal descendants of Oliver Cromwell."

The address was very elaborate and very interesting, and at its conclusion the gentleman was officially thanked.

Death of Dr. James Swaim.—Dr. James Swaim, a noted Philadelphian, died in Paris on March 13, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was born in New York, but was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He attended medical lectures in that institution and also in London and Paris. Having the command of means, he never engaged in the practice of the medical profession, but devoted his time to researches in science. His studies have been especially directed to the spectrum analysis, to telegraphy, to military signals, and to photography. He published a code and system of military signals which have been adopted by several governments. Dr. Swaim has for several years at intervals been a resident of the French capital. During the war he was in this country engaged with the Sanitary Commission. At the close of the war he returned to Paris to continue his studies. He was actively employed in these at the time of his death. His reseaches have always been of great value to the cause of science.

Overcoats and Razors.—Officer Houghton yesterday arrested a negro named John Robinson on Germantown avenue above St. John street, on the suspicion of having stolen a couple of overcoats which he carried over his arm. Accompanying John was another colored individual, who attempted to rescue John, and to this end drew forth a razor, with which he made several dashes at the officer, but fortunately none took effect. Seeing assistance approaching he left on a double quick. John was then taken before Alderman Eggleton, who sent him to prison. One of the coats, it has since been ascertained, was stolen from a Philip Ostheimer, Germantown avenue and St. John street. The other awaits a claimants at the Tenth District Station House.

A Sad Case.—A widow woman, named Mary McNamee, whose folks reside in Norristown, forced by poverty left her late residence at Chester a few days ago, and with her three children, one aged ten, one six, and the other three years, walked all of the way to this city, she carrying the youngest child in her arms. Arriving here last night she sought temporary shelter at the Central Station, intending to walk to Norristown this morning. The poor woman being questioned closely, told her sad tale of the death of her husband and her poverty, whereupon a fund was at once collected for her, and she was sent on her way this morning rejoicing.

Disturbance.—On Saturday night a party of young men, all inebriated, visited a suspicious house on Julianna street, near Vine, and commenced raising a row outside, and shouting for admittance. Suddenly Day-Sergeant Meyers issued from the place, and showing his "star," ordered them away. They refused to go, and a row followed, during the progress of which Meyers lost his hat. No arrests were made, but we learn that Meyers has sued one of the parties for the larceny of his tile.

Theft of Clothing.—John McDonald, aged fifteen, entered a clothing store at Sixteenth and Barker streets, and watching his opportunity picked up an overcoat and two pairs of pants, with which he decamped. The proprietor noticing his sudden disappearance, and also missing the articles, immediately notified an officer, who followed after and succeeded in arresting John, the clothing being found in his possession. He was taken before Alderman Jones, who committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

Robbery.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, there were stolen from the residence of J. D. Shaw, No. 1727 Francis street, a gold watch and chain, a silver watch, pair of gold ear-rings, pair of sleeve-buttons, set of studs, and a silver ring. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by an apprentice of Mr. Shaw's and a lad who resided next door, both of whom had been in the house a few minutes, and neither has been seen since.

Sudden Death.—About 9 o'clock this morning Frederica Knotterer, a servant employed in the house of a Mr. Woolenverer, No. 310 Callowhill street, went into the cellar for the purpose of procuring some article, when she was suddenly seized with a pain in the region of the heart. Returning up stairs Mrs. W. proceeded to make her a cup of tea, and whilst waiting she fell dead.

A Female Pugilist.—The First District officers yesterday arrested one Julia Mead, who had been giving an exhibition of her proficiency in pugilism by beating another female. The latter's head, it is said, resembles a decayed cabbage. Alderman Jones held Julia in $800 bail to answer.

Accident.—William Tracey, employed in the steam bakery of Godfrey Keebler, No. 262 North Twenty-second street, had one of his hands caught in some of the machinery yesterday, and terribly crushed. He was removed to his residence, No. 2213 Wood street.

S. P. C. A.—John Rianhard was arrested at Front and Vine streets yesterday for cruelly belaboring an overloaded beast of burden, yclept a horse. Alderman Godbou imposed the usual penalty of $5 and costs.

Hams.—An owner is wanted at the Fifth District Station House for two fine hams, supposed to have been stolen.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Recovery of a Portion of the Plunder.

About 11 o'clock last night, the family residing at No. 933 Bainbridge street, returning from the theatre, found that during their absence the place had been entered by thieves, and ransacked completely. A large amount of their plated silver ware had been carried off, and every article of value had been gathered into a heap and packed up to be carried off. The lady of the house, it appears, carried a heavy brass door key, and on reaching the steps, commenced joking with her husband about being compelled to carry such a weight about her.

It is believed that the thieves were operating inside at this very time, and hearing the conversation suddenly left, leaving behind them the plunder they had expected to carry off. This morning Joseph V. West, residing at No. 908 Clinton street, called on Chief Kelly and informed him that his servant girl had early this morning found the rear gate open, and in the yard a large amount of silver-ware wrapped in a Scotch plaid shawl. Detectives Gordon and Lukens were detailed to visit the place; and. on examining the articles, concluded (as it afterwards proved) that they had been stolen from No. 933. The supposition is that the thieves, supposing they were pursued, entered the yard and deposited the plunder therein, in order to escape detection.

The Sunday Library Question.—At the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company, several questions were referred to a meeting at a subsequent date, to which time the meeting was adjourned. At this second meeting, which was held on the evening of the 15th of February, about a hundred persons only were present, a majority of whom voted in favor of a resolution instructing the directors to keep the library open on Sundays. With these instructions the directors have not yet complied, and the advocates of the scheme propose holding a meeting this evening at the Old Horticultural Hall, at the southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets, to express their disapprobation of the course pursued by the board and to take such action as may to them seem advisable. The Board of Directors give as their reason for not complying with the instructions of the meeting held on February 15, the fact that by an amendment to the charter of the company, they are empowered to make all the rules and regulations for the government of the library without any interference on the part of the stockholders, who are supposed to have elected the members of the board to their positions for the purpose of managing the affairs of the library. The board, however, has had under consideration for some time past the subject of keeping the library open on Sundays, and was engaged in discussing the subject before the meeting of February 15. Since the number present at that meeting was so small in comparison with the total number of stockholders—about 7000—the board are unwilling to accept the vote of the majority of those present at the meeting as a fair and full expression of the views of the stockholders. Before they take any action in the matter they therefore desire to be made acquainted with the wishes of the stockholders, and with that object in view, at a meeting held yesterday, passed the following resolution:—

"*Whereas*, The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Company have had under consideration for several months the question of opening the library on Sundays; and

"*Whereas*, On a question involving changes of so radical a nature, and on which there may be so wide a diversity of opinion, the board consider it important and right to afford all the stockholders an opportunity of expressing their views; therefore

"*Resolved*, That in order to ascertain the sense of the stockholders upon the question of opening the Mercantile Library on Sundays between the hours of 8 A. M. and sundown, each one is requested to return to the library one of the attached papers with his signature, between the 4th and 25th day of April next."

Copies of this resolution will be forwarded to each stockholder, whether male or female, accompanied by two slips, one reading "For opening on Sunday," and the other "Against opening on Sunday," one of which the stockholder is desired to sign and return between the dates mentioned. In this way the Board of Directors hope to ascertain the views of the actual majority of the stockholders, and they profess their readiness to abide by the result. Those in favor of keeping the library open on Sunday, and those opposed to it, can now go to work among the stockholders, and the side which can muster the strongest support will carry its point.

Local Odds and Ends.—Joseph C. Austin, one of the bell ringers of Christ Church, died on the 12th inst., aged 22. He is to be buried to-day.

—We noticed a number of carts and ash box smashers on Market street this morning, but not a single cart was covered. Where are the police?

—The reason why the Police bill investigation was not pushed to an end is found in the fact that some Republican members had been bought by both parties, first by the Democracy and then repurchased by their own.

—A political handbill down town reads:—"A meeting of the voters of this precinct will be held this evening at 8 o'clock A. M."

—Our devil wants to know how many of our Councilmen are interested in property sold or about to be sold to the city for school purposes. Don't all speak at once.

—Can any one remember seeing the street cleaners at work during the month of February or the fourteen days of this month?

—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the decline in gold, and the admission of a colored Senator to Congress, the street contractors are paid liberally for preserving a combined front of inactivity. Query—Who furnishes cigars and liquors for the board?

—John Campbell, who some years ago published a huge volume to prove that the negro was a monkey, is now taking the said monkey by the tail to ingratiate himself into the favor of a Salmon. Verily Mr. Monk has at length got the better of the Campbell.

—The colored troops are getting on their "digs" and propose, as soon as the President issues the fifteenth amendment proclamation, to apply to "Pennsylvania's Truth-teller" for commissions.

—F. Carroll Brewster has succeeded in brewing a beer the foam of which has completely drowned Doc. Jackson, Al. Harmer, and several others who think they ought represent the Fifth Congressional district.

—It is currently stated that the absconding dry goods merchant Proctor sailed for Europe on board of the (it is to be feared) ill-fated steamship City of Boston.

—Can a "Day Sergeant" attend properly to his duties, and also spend his Saturday afternoons at Fox's, dancing attendance on a female vocalist? Will his Honor please answer?

—Morrow B. Lowry, Lewis C. Cassidy, Bill McMullin, and Sam Josephs all called upon Mayor Fox yesterday. The Governor says he will sign the new Metropolitan Police bill, which is to be introduced to-day. Reader, put "that and that" together!

—It remains to be seen whether the people of the Twenty-second ward will any longer submit to the workings and manœuvrings of the clique headed by Hong, of the ring, after his conduct in the police investigation fizzle.

Attempted Incendiarism.—About 5·20 this morning an officer in the neighborhood of Eighth and Noble streets was startled by a sudden explosion, and looking down Eighth street saw that the bulk window of the wall paper store, No. 431 North Eighth street, had been blown out. The officer at once proceeded to the spot and found the store on fire: this he extinguished. An investigation was made which showed that some party had poured coal oil all over the place, sprinkled it with powder, and then ignited the whole. Fire Marshal Blackburn has the matter in charge.

The Degree of "Doctor of Laws" was conferred upon the following gentlemen by the Jefferson Medical College, at the annual commencement held at the Academy of Music on Saturday last:—Hon. William S. Peirce, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this city; Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city; and Rev. Jacob D. Mitchell, of Lynchburg, Va.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

The Sixth Ward the Scene of the Affray—An Inoffensive German Beaten to Death.

This morning we are called upon to chronicle another case of homicide, this time the scene being laid in the business heart of the city. Situated on Letitia street, between Chesnut and Market and Front and Second streets, are two 2½ story brick dwellings, Nos. 11 and 13, one (No. 13) occupied as a lager beer saloon by one Maier, and the other (No. 11) as a bakery. The beer shop is nothing more than a negro hotel, where the negroes who work along shore and Front street congregate and spend their time, health, and miserable pittances in drinking and idleness. The yard attached connects with the yard attached to the bakery.

The bakery was kept prior to last night by a hard-working, honest German, named Jacob George Nagel, who had in his employ as cook a negress. It seems that one of the hangers-on at Maier's had cultivated an acquaintance with the cook, and frequently carried on conversation with her in the yard. About 6 o'clock on Saturday night this negro, whose name is at present unknown, and another, named Thomas Hill, entered Nagel's place and Thomas desired to see the cook. Being intoxicated, Nagel refused to allow them to enter the kitchen, when they at once assaulted him and beat him unmercifully. The "unknown" then fled, and Hill was about escaping, when an officer, who had been called in by Mrs. N., arrested him. He was taken before Alderman Godbou and held in $1000 bail to answer. Nothing more was thought of the matter until Monday, when the physician who had been called in to attend to the injured man visited the Fourth District Station House and informed Lieutenant Killacky that Nagel's injuries were of a serious if not a fatal character. The Lieutenant at once sent an officer in search of Hill, who rearrested him, and Alderman Godbou committed him to prison to await the result of the injuries he had aided in inflicting. Nagel lingered until last night, when death put an end to his sufferings. He was visited by officers for the purpose of taking his ante-mortem statement on several different occasions, but so fearfully was he beaten that he never recovered sensibility sufficient to speak.

Stocks and Real Estate.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

50 shares Reliance Insurance Company	$41·00
25 shares National Bank of the Northern Liberties	126·50
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	108·00
$15,000 Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage (new bonds), interest January and July	95·00
50 shares Central Transportation Company	56⅛
100 shares American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Company	7·00
1 share Mercantile Library Company	5·00
2 shares West Jersey Ferry Company	250·00
55 shares Northern Liberty Gas Company	26·37½
FOURTH STREET, Nos. 12 and 14, North—Two Valuable Lots	$13,250 00 and $24,800
MARSHALL STREET, No. 528—Modern Residence, with side yard	10,300·00
MOUNT VERNON STREET, No. 2332—Modern Brick Residence	3,600·00
LOCUST STREET, No. 1205—Brick Store and Dwelling	2,633·00
LOCUST STREET, No. 1207—Brick Dwelling	3,025·00
MYRTLE AND VICTORIA STREETS—Frame Dwelling and Stable	600·00
NINETEENTH AND WILCOX STREETS, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling	4,100·00
NINETEENTH STREET (South), No. 322—Brick Store and Dwelling	1,900·00
PARRISH STREET, No. 1102—Brick Store and Dwelling	3,400·00
BEACH STREET, No. 1067—Three-story Brick Dwelling	2,700·00
WILCOX STREET, No. 1941—Brick Store and Dwelling	1,600·00
SEVENTEENTH STREET (South), No. 807—Brick Dwelling	3,000·00
GROUND RENT, $46·00 per annum	645·00
" " 22·50 "	370·00
" " 19·50 "	320·00
" " 19·50 "	328·00
" " 32·00 "	530·00
" " 40·00 "	660·00
" " 40·00 "	660·00
" " 40·08 "	640·00
" " 40·00 "	640·00
" " 48·00 "	675·00
" " 36·00 "	485·00
" " 72·00 "	850·00
" " 63·00 "	865·00

The Victim of the Bar-room Row.—Mr. Lewis S. Foster, who was injured yesterday morning in the fight at the bar-room on Ninth street, near Walnut, which was before reported, is now lying in a very critical condition at the Hospital. His symptoms this morning were rather more favorable than yesterday, and he is getting along finely for a man in his situation, but the result of his injuries is yet very doubtful. In yesterday's Telegraph, it was stated that he was the barkeeper of the saloon where the fight occurred. Such is the fact, but it was not his regular employment. He is a bookkeeper by profession, but, being out of employment, accepted the position of barkeeper temporarily.

Row at a Ball.—George Jackson last night raised a row in the ball-room of the National Guards' Hall, and was taken into custody by one of the Fourth district officers. On the way to the station house he attempted to beat the officer, but was unsuccessful. On being searched in the cell, a long-bladed knife was found concealed in one of his coat-sleeves. Alderman Godbou this morning sent him to prison. The notorious First ward rough, Dan Reading, also raised a row at the same ball, and before being arrested succeeded in severely pummelling an officer who attempted to quell the disturbance. Alderman Godbou held him in $500 bail to answer.

Committed Suicide.—John Carroll, white, aged twenty-four years, committed suicide this morning at No. 107 Gatzmer street, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been confined to his bed for several weeks, suffering from consumption. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "death from suicide" was rendered.

Entry Thief.—About 8·30 last night a sneak thief entered the hallway of the residence of a Mr. Weightman, No. 1713 Mt. Vernon street, and took from the rack a fine overcoat, the property of a Mr. Winters, who was paying a visit to Mr. Weightman. The theft was not discovered until Mr. Winters was about leaving.

Inhumanity.—The body of a still-born infant was found in the yard attached to a dwelling at Nineteenth and Brown streets, this morning. The body was thrown over the fence some time during the night.

Owner Wanted.—A fine bay horse awaits an owner at the Sixth District Station-House.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R	Pacific Mail Steam... 34¾
Con. Stock......... 97⅝	Western Union Tele 33
do. scrip...... 95⅞	Toledo & Wabash R. 45⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail...... 24⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.com 61½
Ph. and Rea. R....... 96⅜	Mil. &St. Paul R.pref. 74¼
Mich. South. & NI.R. 86½	Adams Express...... 62
Cle. and Pitt. R...... 97½	Wells, Fargo & Co.... 20½
Chi. and N. W. com... 71⅜	United States......... 49
Chi. and N. W. pref.. 86½	Tennessee 6s, new. 50¼
Chi. and R. I. R.....118⅜	Gold............ .112⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 93⅝	Market dull.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.
Card Engraver and Stationer.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

New Style
Wedding Invitations,
LOW PRICES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers,
stuth§ No. 913 ARCH Street.

PROFESSOR MEIGS' VALEDICTORY
ADDRESS
FOR SALE AT
MADEIRA'S,
1t No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THIRD EDITION

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

It will not be Ratified.

Gen. Prim Attacked by a Mob.

The Tax on English Newspapers.

General Demand for its Repeal

The Admission of Texas.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM EUROPE.

The English Newspaper Tax.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, March 15.—The journals of England almost unanimously denounce the present postal rate on newspapers, and characterize it as an unjustifiable tax on knowledge. They demand that this tax be reduced or totally repealed.

Ship News.

Brest, March 15.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, touched here at noon to-day.

Attack on General Prim.

Madrid, March 15.—Yesterday General Prim was assailed by an anti-conscription mob in this city, but succeeded in making his escape unhurt.

This Evening's Quotations.

Liverpool, March 15—4 P. M.—Cotton is firmer, but not higher. The sales have reached 12,000 bales. The Manchester advices are more favorable, but do not affect the market.

London, March 15—P. M.—Linseed Oil, £32 5s.

Paris, March 15—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 5c.

Antwerp, March 15.—Petroleum opened quiet at 57⅛f.

Frankfort, March 15.—U. S. bonds opened heavy and quiet at 95¾.

Havre, March 15.—Cotton opened firm at 135f. on the spot, and 131f. afloat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Washington, March 15.—Chaplain William H. Stewart is ordered to duty at the naval station, Mound City, Illinois.

Texas Congressmen.

The Senators and Representatives elect from Texas, accompanied by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, proceeded to the White House this morning and paid their respects to the President.

The San Domingo Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today decided to report against the ratification of the San Domingo treaty, the vote being two in favor and five against it.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House joint resolution appropriating to the widow of the late Edwin M. Stanton a sum equal to one year's salary of deceased as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was taken from the table and passed.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial for an appropriation to Wilberforce University, near Xenia, Ohio, where admission is not denied to any one on account of race, color, etc.; also, for a donation of public land to freedmen; also, from citizens of Philadelphia, representing that the tax on books is a tax on knowledge, and asking its repeal.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the various propositions referred to them in regard to an increase of the currency, which, at his request, was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to enable the Secretary of War to revise the general regulations for the government of the army.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report to the Senate the effect of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution upon the Indian tribes of the country, whether by the provisions thereof the Indians are not citizens of the United States, and whether thereby the treaties between the United States and Indian tribes are or are not annulled.

House.

Petitions were presented, as follows:—

By Mr. Kelley (Pa.), of pilots and citizens of Philadelphia, protesting against the passage of the bill prohibiting the collection of half pilotage.

By Mr. O'Neill, of members of the Philadelphia Board of Trade for the construction of a harbor of refuge for vessels at Block Island.

Also, of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of duties on steel, as recommended in the Tariff bill.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), moved to refer the Funding bill to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Garfield moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and stated the reasons why that was the proper reference.

The bill proposed utterly to change and revolutionize the whole National banking system of the United States and the whole currency system. It did not propose to increase the public debt by a dollar nor to borrow money to carry on the Government. It was not a matter of ways and means. It amounted to nothing in that direction except changing the form of United States securities. The Committee of Ways and Means had enough legitimate work; it had charge of the tariff and internal revenue bills, etc. If this bill proposed to raise money he would consider it should properly go to the Committee of Ways and Means, but it covered the whole duties assigned to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Two similar bills were already before that Committee and the committee had passed several weeks in considering the subject. It was therefore natural that the bill should go there.

Mr. Niblack inquired of Mr. Garfield whether there was any reasonable prospect of the volume of the currency being increased at the present Congress?

Mr. Garfield did not consider it proper, nor did he feel himself authorized, to make any statement as to what the Committee on Banking and Currency proposed to report, but would say that for two weeks the committee had had under consideration the specific point, how best to meet the very general demand, especially in the West and South, for enlarged banking facilities, and the committee hoped to be able to report very soon on the subject.

But the committee considered the question of a loan at a lower rate of interest indispensable to and necessarily connected with any proposition to increase banking facilities. The two should necessarily go together, and the committee would be utterly unable to report a bill on the subject that did not include also the issue of bonds at a lower rate of interest on which to base the entire banking facilities of the country. That much he could say without any impropriety.

Mr. Niblack inquired as to whether any increased issue of currency would take the form of national bank bills or of legal tender notes.

Mr. Garfield replied that the resolution adopted in the House on that subject did not specify which form the increased issue should take, and therefore the committee would leave the matter to be decided by the House, making no recommendation on that point.

The funding bill, after considerable discussion, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck stated the grounds on which he believed the bill should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The main body of the bill certainly came within the jurisdiction of that committee. There were but two sections which related to the business of the Banking Committee, and the question before the House was simply whether the tail of a bill should carry the body, or whether the body should drag after the tail. The bill was one that related, in its whole object and matter, to the public credit and the public bond, and how the bonds should be put upon the market, at what rates and in what form. If he might compare notes with his colleague as to what had been done outside of the House, he would let his colleague into a knowledge of facts that a part of this very bill relating to the public credit had been written by himself (Mr. Schenck) in conference with the Secretary of the Treasury within the first week of the session.

He did not consider that that gave him any jurisdiction over the subject, but he certainly should not have troubled himself with any of the matters connected with the Funding bill if he had not expected that subject would, in the course of business, come before the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Judd, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, argued in favor of referring the bill to that committee. The entire basis of the banking interests of the country was affected by the bill. It did not provide for creating a revenue or for creating a new debt, but simply for an exchange of new securities. Was there anything in that that required the admitted knowledge and experience of the Committee on Ways and Means, at the expense of the Committee on Banking and Currency?

The committee might as well be abolished if the House took from it all the powers conferred upon it.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, March 15.—The Finance Committee of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooke, White, Wallace, and McIntyre are at work on the Appropriation bill, and expect to be able to report it to-morrow, with about half a million less expenses than are proposed by the House. The committee which exhibited so much diversity of feeling on the State Treasury examination is a harmonious body on the Appropriation bill.

House bill incorporating the Clearfield and Buffalo Railroad was passed.

Mr. Nagle called up the House bill authorizing a majority of the corporators of the Philadelphia City Telegraph Company to open subscription books, which passed.

Mr. Nagle introduced a bill providing that Aldermen and members of Councils of each ward shall be created a Board of Superintendents of the Highways of their respective wards, to have exclusive control, and the management, construction, paving, and repairing of all streets, highways, and roads within such wards.

It shall be the duty of this board to meet annually on the second Monday of January, and organize by the election of chairman and secretary, and within six months thereafter to advertise and receive proposals from the lowest bidder for such work as in their opinion may be necessary. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to set aside annually on the second Monday of January one-tenth of one per cent. on the assessed valuation of real estate in each ward, and to place such amount at the disposal of the Board of Superintendents of such ward, who shall make no contract for any sum exceeding this annual amount, and the City Treasurer shall notify the board within ten days after the second Monday of June of the amount so set aside. Contracts are to be drawn by the City Solicitor.

Contractors are to give security, and their bonds are to be deposited with the State Treasurer, and all rents and other revenues due to the Highway Department are to be paid to the State Treasurer. The assessors of each ward shall act as supervisors, and report monthly in writing whether contracts have been fulfilled, but shall receive no compensation. The act shall not take effect until January, 1871, and shall not apply to the Twenty-second ward.

Mr. Olmstead introduced an act to facilitate the construction of a railroad between the Susquehanna and the Great lakes and Canada. This is a project to construct a line from Jersey Shore in a northwestern direction to the city of Buffalo to develop the mineral resources of Potter and adjoining counties, and to divert the grain trade, which now flows from Buffalo to New York, to the city of Philadelphia.

The bill provides that the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Buffalo Railroad shall issue first-mortgage bonds to the amount of $6,000,000, paying five per cent. interest, which shall be deposited in the sinking fund of the State, and applied only to payment of the public debt. In consideration of this deposit the company is to have the use of an equal amount of bonds belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now in the State Treasury.

In order to secure the State from any loss it is provided that the new bonds shall be payable at the same time and in the same amounts, and shall bear exactly the same interest as those belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Neither shall any exchange of bonds take place until a contract shall be made for the construction and equipment of the new road within three years, and this contract shall be absolutely guaranteed by either the Catawissa and Philadelphia and Reading, the Catawissa and Lehigh Valley, the Lehigh and Susquehanna, or the Philadelphia and Erie, Northern Central, and Pennsylvania Central roads, which guarantee shall extend not only to the payment of the principal, but to the payment of $300,000 per annum interest money to the State, and the franchises and roads of the party making the guarantee shall be liable therefor. The road shall furnish the most direct and shortest route from Buffalo and Western Canada to Philadelphia.

The grades will not exceed over fifty feet to the mile, the road will be about 140 miles in length, and for sixty miles will pass through bituminous and semi-bituminous coal fields, the veins in which are from two to seven feet in thickness. It will also pass through about a million of acres of the best hemlock and other timber lands.

Senate bill opening Allegheny avenue from the Delaware to Sixth street. A majority of property owners shall be authorized to enter into contract for grading, paving, curbing, macadamizing, and masonry of the avenue. The Chief Engineer of the Water Department shall lay pipes within sixty days. The city shall be liable for the grading not exceeding 35 cents for each cubic yard, and $1·25 per square yard for macadamizing, and the Highway Commissioner shall draw warrants on the City Treasury as the work progresses. This bill was laid over on motion of Mr. Henszey.

Senate bill fixing the location of roads, etc., within Fairmount Park. Mr. Connell moved to insert a provision that the acts of the Commissioners shall not diminish the area of the park, and this act shall not apply to any case now pending before a jury for damages by the taking of property. Agreed to, and the bill passed finally.

The Senate bill for a Metropolitan Police force was introduced by Mr. Henszey. This bill has been published.

Mr. Nagle rose to a point of order, contending that this bill was similar to the bill vetoed by the Governor, and appealed to the ruling of the Speaker on the Pleasant Valley Railway supplement, which he ruled out because it was the same bill formerly killed by the Senate.

Mr. Connell replied that this bill was totally different from the one vetoed by the Governor.

The Speaker ruled Mr. Nagle's point of order not well taken.

Mr. Nagle then raised another point of order, contending that the first was disposed of.

The Chair decided this point not well taken, declaring that while both bills were before the Senate there was no rule to prevent either bill being considered.

Mr. Connell moved to amend the first section by naming the commissioners embraced in the bill which had been vetoed by the Governor.

Mr. Lowry then moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. Henszey hoped the Senate would understand that this movement was to defeat the bill.

Mr Lowry replied that this bill had already been passed upon by the public, who had declared that neither this bill nor any like it should pass.

Mr. Lowry's motion was disagreed to.

Yeas—Beck, Brodhead, Buckalew, Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Linderman, Lowry, McIntyre, Miller, Nagle, Purman, Randall, Turner, and Wallace.

Nays—Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Connell, Graham, Henszey, Howard, Mumma, Olmsted, Osterbout, Robison, Rutan, Warfel, Watt, White, and Stinson, Speaker.

Yeas, 15; nays, 16.

Mr. Connell, then in response to the earnest appeals of Messrs. Henszey and White, withdrew his amendment, explaining that he had introduced it only in justice to the gentlemen named in it, who had been shamefully vilified and traduced.

Mr. Henszey read a long manuscript speech, arguing the constitutional points involved.

The Democratic Legislature of New Jersey had passed a police bill for Newark. He read from the *Mercury*, as Democratic authority, that Mayor Fox's administration was corrupt. He declared that lawlessness and violence were never more prevalent in Philadelphia, citing the escape of Haggerty, fire-company fights, the mode of making Democratic nominations, etc.

Mr. Randall asked from whom Haggerty escaped, the court or Mayor Fox's police?

Mr. Henszey answered that it was Mayor Fox's police who had aided in his escape. If they had been attentive to their duties around that court when the van arrived Haggerty would not have got off. He alluded to a number of riots and cited the *Transcript* as Democratic authority for the alleged bad management of the police. He continued the reading of his manuscript speech at great length.

Mr. Nagle said the speech of Mr. Henszey was a slander upon the Mayor and police force of Philadelphia, whom he felt called upon to defend. He opposed the bill as extravagant and an outrage upon the people. It was asked for by the politicians, not by the people.

Mr. Lowry looked upon this bill as dishonorable to the Republican party, to legislate in a thousand hungry, lean men for party purposes and emoluments.

The power should remain in the hands of the people. If Mayor Fox's conduct was bad the people would oust him. He knew Mayor Fox, and he knew him to be the peer of any Senator who had denounced him. He was not a thief, a scoundrel, or a cut-throat. He was willing to throw the choice of police entirely outside of politics, but he would not vote to transfer patronage by legislation from one party to another.

It was not the good and decent Republicans of Philadelphia who wanted this bill. It was the Peter Funk Republicans, the weak-kneed, sunken-eyed, red-nosed, blood-shot Republicans, who wanted to get on the police force.

Mr. Buckalew did not see any sense in the first section, providing that the minority of the joint convention of Councils shall have one member of the board.

The difficulty was in designating who were the minority. He moved to strike out that portion of the section, and insert that each member of the joint convention may vote for four commissioners, or a less number, and that the four persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Mr. Henszey accepted this amendment.

Mr. Nagle moved to amend by striking out the last section, and inserting, "provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the powers of the present incumbent." Disagreed to by a party vote. Mr. Lowry, however, voting for the amendment. The bill then passed second reading as amended by Mr. Buckalew, but two-thirds could not be obtained to suspend the rules for final passage, and it was laid over for one day.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Affairs in Providence.

Providence, March 15.—Michael Kelley was run over and killed by a locomotive to-day.

Charles Rhodes, while intoxicated, fell down stairs and was killed.

John Brown, of Chicago, who was insane, committed suicide to-day.

Sentence of a Defaulter.

Boston, March 15.—John W. Collins, clerk in the office of the City Treasurer, who was convicted of being a defaulter of the treasury in several thousand dollars, has been sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Boston Chief of Police.

Edward H. Savage was last night nominated and confirmed Chief of Police, but by subsequent action his confirmation was referred to the Committee on Police.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

A colored man named Richardson has been surrendered on a requisition of the Governor of Maryland. He is charged with being implicated in the murder of William Gayles in Prince George county, in July, 1866. Five negroes, two of whom have been hanged, were concerned in the murder.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Missouri.

St. Louis, March 15.—An agricultural implement store, carpenter shop, livery stable, and saloon in Waverly, Mo., were burned last night. Loss about $20,000. Insurance small.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, March 15.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 108⅞; do. 1865, do., 109⅛; do. do. new, 108; do. 1867, 109; do. 1868, 109⅛; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 92⅞; Canton Company, 60⅞; Cumberland preferred, 27⅛; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97⅞; Erie, 24⅞; Reading, 96⅞; Adams Express, 62; Michigan Central, 119⅞; Michigan Southern, 86½; Illinois Central, 142⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 118⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅞.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 15.—Cotton firmer, and 900 bales middling uplands sold at 21⅞c. Flour—State and Western dull, and prices slightly favor buyers; State, $4·55@5·60; Western, $4·55@6·40; Southern dull but unchanged. Wheat dull, and prices favor buyers. Corn is less active and scarcely so firm; new mixed Western, 85@93c.; New Jersey $1. Oats dull; State, 60@61½c.; Western 53@54c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $25·75@26; prime mess, $19@20·50. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 14⅞c. Whisky quiet at 98@98½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, March 15.—Cotton firm at 21c. Flour quiet and steady, and low grades firm and in demand; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Pennsylvania red, $1·23@1·25. Corn—white quiet at 92@94c.; yellow sells freely at 93c. Oats, 53c. Mess Pork firmer at $27. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 15@15¼c.; clear do., 16@16¼c.; shoulders, 12@12½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 15½@16c. Whisky dull at 97@98c.

San Francisco Markets—Ship News.

San Francisco, March 14.—The market for Flour is dull at $4·75@5·50 Wheat quiet; sales of choice at $1·95 per bushel. Legal Tenders, 89½.

Arrived—Ship Tiger, from New York; ship D. L. Williams, from Baltimore; ship Paciote, from Marseilles; ship Hannibal, from Valparaiso.

Cleared—Ship Young America, for New York; ship Yulotea, for Liverpool, with 17,000 sacks of wheat; ship Benefactress, for Yokohama.

Sailed—Ship Ceeste, for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New.101⅞	18 sh Fulton Coal. 4⅞
$2000 Leh Gold L..ls. 89⅜	300 sh Read R....c. 48⅞
200 sh Penna.s20ft. 56⅛	300 do..s10wn. 48⅞
10 sh C & Am R.ls.114	100 do....&in 48·44
39 sh Del Div.ls.s5 45	100 do......2d.48·44
25 sh Gr & Coats St 38	200 do......&i.48·44

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New.101⅞	$700 Phila 5s...... 87
$2000 do......ls.102	8 sh Penna R..... 56⅞
$1000 do....Old.100⅜	29 do......... 56½
$1000 do ..Old.100⅜	9 do......... 56½
$400 do.... Old.100½	5 sh Cam & Am...114
$500 N Pa 7s....c. 89¾	5 do.........114
$5000 Pa 2 m 6s..... 96	100 sh N Y & Mid.. 4·64
$500 Leh gold L.... 90	87 sh Leh Val...... 55⅞
$1000 Leh V R n bds reg. 97	18 sh O C & A R.ls. 42⅞
	100 do....b60. 42½

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close.
7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES, etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
730 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30